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VOL. XI NO. 296 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Dec.	Kashmir ..		8,935
29th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,368
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisari ..		11,430
	Hind X ..		
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7,622
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		7,393
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,903
8th ,,	Morea X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extrasteamer	8,099
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,082
3rd May.	Plassy ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,388
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,628
31st ,,	Plassy ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Dec. ..	Matiana ..	8,965
11th Jan. ..	Domala ..	8,441
25th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May...	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA. COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec	Sicilia †	..	6,813
28th ,,	Morea	..	10,911
15th January	Soudan †	..	6,696
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,993
22nd Feb.	China	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,695
24th April	Sicilia †	..	8,813

† Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Dec.	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf via K'chi.
24th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	COLABA ..	Colombo and Rangoon

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 161.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	20 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikr a	6083	16 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	A. Baltime	5864	19 Dec.	Early Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
Aadea Maru	Y. Miyabara	7772	14th Dec.	26th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th ,,	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd. ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.
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Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
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ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
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Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
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Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
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Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
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46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
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Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
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BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Tuesday the 18th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Office Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.
A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the day of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
18353

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GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
Re. -/14/- Is the Price of a FORD VALVE.
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All Genuine Ford Parts carry an unlimited Guarantee. Any faulty parts sent to us for examination will be replaced FREE OF CHARGE AT ONCE if found to be unsound as a result of defective material or faulty manufacture.
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INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
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CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
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SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
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SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
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LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED by a British Firm of Textile and General Machinery Agents, an educated young Indian or Parsi Assistant. Must be of good address. Previous experience of the office work and outside work involved in the selling of textile machinery is necessary. Applications with full particulars will be treated as confidential to Box No. 9923, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18381

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young energetic Mahomedan Matriculate, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply Box No. 9930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—Corner Grant Road, New Palatial Building, the place to invest money unique situation. Cosmopolitan Kashmiri Hindu Hotels, open air garden restaurants, a few rooms for Doctors, Dentists, First come first served.
C R9202

TO LET—Very desirable TOP FLOOR in Medows Street. Very light and airy. Suitable for Office, Club or residence. Apply Box No. 9933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C18404

TO BE LET—In a building, nearing completion at the junction of Bapty Road and Duncan Road, three spacious BLOCKS on ground floor, specially suitable for showrooms, restaurants and stores, etc., and such similar nine ones on first, second and third floors, suitable for clubs, offices, boarding-houses and hotels, etc. All necessary constructional conveniences made to our expense. For particulars apply personally to MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Vallabh Bag, Ghatkoper.
C R9258

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P

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R R9146

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"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention."

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 618.
T

SOMETHING MORE FOR MILL OWNERS.

9. STANDARD Healds are the Standard
10. And have been for twenty years.
11. Made at our own STANDARD works
12. World's best equipped heald works
13. Result smooth Healds for easy weaving
14. Healds are only one item of Textilaties
15. A new word meaning Textile Stores
16. Trade Mark T T T which means Taxtilaties

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LD.,
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Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents. The Sizing Materials Co.
T

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from. GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

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SINGER:—Two seater British car. Electric Lights and Starter. Excellent condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. Pratt, "Bombay" Ld., Hughes Road Bombay.
R18153

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

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10,000 PACKETS FREE.

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Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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In perfect running order in Bombay with the latest machineries from the best makers. Complete with LATEST MODELS HOLLOW WARE DIES AND PUNCHES ETC. Electrically driven.

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R9245

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

FOR SALE.

1. BLACKSTONE REFINED OIL ENGINE, 8 B.H.P. max. complete running order.
1. ROBEY CRUDE OIL ENGINE, (Vertical type). 7½ B.H.P., Max. complete in running order.
1. CROSSBY'S REFINED OIL ENGINE, 6 B.H.P., Max complete in running order.
1. VICTORIA RAPID OIL ENGINE, 5 B. H.P. Max. in running order.

Further particulars and inspection refer LOCO AND CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Parel.

Sealed offers should reach the undermentioned before 15th January, 1924. after which date no offers will be considered.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, Dec. 15 1923.
18405

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Terminal Tax Collections Department, on a grade of Rs. 220—20—300, plus Rs. 45 conveyance allowance per mensem.

Applicants must possess good educational qualifications, and have had considerable experience in the work of a Public Revenue Collecting Department or a particular business training which will especially equip them with the experience necessary to perform the duties of the post.

The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation for six months, and if confirmed, will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund and will also be eligible to the benefits of the Municipal Pension Fund. Leave, etc., will be allowed in accordance with the Municipal Rules.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, must reach Undersigned not later than Tuesday, the 8th January, 1924.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi,
14th December, 1923.
C18399

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 17th December, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

MR. N. B. UTGIKAR, M. A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver the fourth and fifth lectures in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment on "The Mahabharata; its origin, development and language", in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, on the following days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

Lecture No. IV.—Wednesday, December 19. —Subject: A bird's-eye-view of the contents of the Mahabharata. (Concluded.)

Lecture No. V.—Thursday, December 20.—Subject: The Mahabharata in its relation to other early literary works.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, December 12, 1923.
C18365

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE following is the Report of the Scrutineers on the Poll taken on the Resolution moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on 22nd September, 1923.

In favour of the Resolution ... 52,378
Against the Resolution 45,880

The date, time and place of the Meeting for receiving the Report of the Scrutineers, and declaring the result of the Poll will be notified hereafter.

NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C18397

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

(Incorporated under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.)

INVITE applications for the post of SPINNING MASTER for their Research Laboratory for Cotton Technology. Candidates should have practical experience of cotton spinning in all stages (ring and mule). The officer appointed will have charge of a complete miniature spinning plant used for testing purposes and must be highly qualified to undertake minute supervision of the complete plant.

Pay offered Rs. 700 per mensem with quarters or allowance in lieu of quarters. Term of engagement 3 years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice either side. Contributory Provident Fund.

Applications should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than January 4th, 1924. Copies only of testimonials.
C18401

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5186 of 1922.

SHAMJI CHAMPSEY and another...Plaintiffs
vs.
DWARKADAS DEWJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of July 1923, and Judge's Order dated 12th November, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises. Lot No. 1 (Ripon Road property) Sale on Monday, 17th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Lot No. 2 (Ghatcooper-Kerol property) Sale on Tuesday, 18th December, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Firozbai Sorabji Cowasji Laka, on or towards the West by the property of Sabanally Peerbhai Damji, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Laka.

LOT NO. II.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KEROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1, and Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by a passage lying between plots bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Pirojshaw Jamsedji Commasariatwalla being another portion of the plot bearing Survey No. 77, and on or towards the South by the land forming a portion of the said Plot No. 77 and now belonging to Natau Omersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18393

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS & CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Another .....
..... Defendants.

PURUSANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Banganga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200 of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18362

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KARIM JEEWAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1-A, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 418 of Colaba division, and bounded on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Bodi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation of Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and or or towards the South by Ormiston Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18351

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 60 of 1923.

IN THE COURT OF 1ST SUB-JUDGE, 2ND CLASS, NAGPUR.

BALAJI VINAYEKRAO BUTY, of Nagpur ..... Plaintiff.
BHAI NANALAL, son of Mukundilal, Bania, of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 1,227-11-6.

To Bhai Nanalal, son of Mukundilal, caste Bania, resident of Bombay, Tahsil and district Bombay, Abdul Raheman Street, Paidhuni, No. 74.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,227-11-6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 21st day of January, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of December, 1923.

K. K. GARDE,
1st Sub-Judge,
2nd Class,
Nagpur, C. P.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
C18388

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AYUB DADA, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Tin Merchant ..... Deceased.

AYESHABAI, widow of Ayub Dada, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18407

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of LADKIBAI, widow of Thackersi Vishram, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

VITHALDAS PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
C18403 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee of the Immoveable property hereunder mentioned and on account and at the risk of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy the Mortgagor of the said property Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee dated dated 27th January 1922 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part this TUESDAY the 18th December 1923 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 4727 square yards or thereabouts (be the same a little more or less) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 48, 53, 88 New Nos. B/11934 and 12849 and New Survey No. 1 B/1928,1927 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3467, 3329 Street No. 321 992 and bounded on or towards the North by the Batty Ground of Jiven Gopal King and beyond that by the Batty Ground of Kashirl Bhikaji on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tulsi Waterpipe and Road on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 121 Esplanade Road Agra Bank Building or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Indian Peninsular and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 19, Bank Street, Fort, the office furniture of the said Company consisting of office tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, large iron fire-proof safes on stand, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Tuesday the 18th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR ROAD, FACING SEA WITH MOTOR GARAGES.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmedally Mulla Abdeally Tapia the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of November, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 666 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. 2128, and Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the Books of the Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (2E) and Street No. 433 (E) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Malabar Hill on the West by the property of the Collector of Bombay on the North by Plot No. 3 of Vazir Haji and on the South by the Plot No. 1 of Esufally M. Lotia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith, Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1921 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirrot almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS FACTORY KNOWN AS THE EASTERN GLASS FACTORY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AT COORLA, AGRA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 4241 of 1923 (Wasslamal Ashumal vs. Lalubhai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Coorla Agra Road. The glass factory with its stock-in-trade. Chemical such as soda, arsenic, magnesia, sands, Crucible moulds polishing plates, etc., Glassware, such as Hurricane, Dietz, and gas globes, 14 to 40 line chimneys, glass jars, Battery jars Kitsos, Alladin and Washington globes, Gas Handi Carts and Bullocks, office furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PROCTOR STREET, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Backhordas, Receiver in suit No. 418 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure more redeemed with the messuages or tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,700 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 216, New No. 1676, Old Survey No. 20, New Survey No. 7359, Cadastral No. 1219, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1805 (1)—1634—Street No. and 1 Lamington Road and bounded on the North by the property described —Secondly—on the South by Girgaum Back Road, on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple and on the West by Proctor Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with messuages, or tenements or dwelling houses, (known as Kenmanay House) standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2401 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 216, New No. 1676, Old Survey No. 20 New Survey No. 7359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 1805(2) 1635 Street Nos. 2, 3 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property of the Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd., on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple, on the South by the property firstly described and on the West by Proctor Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 21st Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort next to the Yokohama Bank office furniture, belonging to Yuasa Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. and others Such as large and small writing tables, small and large cupboards, English file cabinets, iron safe glass door book cases, large and small teak wood shelves, wooden sample boxes for cotton, wall clocks, copying press, cycle, Remington Typewriter, cheque writing machine benches, Japanese calculating machine, chairs, revolving chairs, partition screen, etc. etc. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN COLOURS, VARNISH AND TURPENTINE

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES OF ASSORTED COLOURS, 32 DRUMS OF TURPENTINE AND 7 CASES OF VARNISH.

High Court Suit No. 2615 of 1923.

Blundell Spence and Co. Ltd., Plaintiffs
vs.
Fidaaly Mahomedally Defendant

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs Messrs. Blundell Spence and Co. Ltd., and pursuant to the decree passed on the 31st July, 1923, in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

50 cases assorted colours such as Victoria Blue, Chinese green, Burnt sienna, white zinc, Amber, Ivory black, yellow Ochre, Chinese yellow lemon, Peacock Blue, Chocolate colour, Spanish brown, etc., 1 cwt. in a case.

32 Drums of Turpentine.
5 cases of Fine Copal Varnish.
1 case of Fine Black Japan.
1 case of fine carriage varnish.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 18th December 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1923, at 2-0 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, broken rice, Ramagraph records, loose coir yarn, 4 chests tea, 10 cases liquor, C I pipes, spelter, stove parts, fireworks, 10 cases empty soda bottles wire nails, hoops, envelopes, tin plates, 14 iron bars, cocoanuts, 26 pieces telescores, sample tinware, old clothes, 250 cases glass globes for hurricane lanterns, glass bottles, machinery, parcel cement, galvanized sheets, 3 cocoa-de-mer, lanterns, rice, iron plate, coir yarn, advertising matter, 2 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 4 cases aniline dye 5 cases electric shade globes, window glass (small), 18 bundles hoops, 6 casks engine oil, small tiles 142 teakwood rafters lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagaon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse. Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY TUESDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SANDON AND STEEDMAN'S COTTAGE PIANO TALKING MACHINES, ETC. BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. J. F. FLEWKER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th day of December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 3, "Sandhurst House," Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort under instructions from Mrs. E. J. Flewker (proceeding Home) the property of her late husband Mr. J. F. Flewker comprising dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sidebourd, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, Chesterfield upholstered sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, carpets, palm stand, glass door plain cupboards, sweet-toned Sandon and Steedman's cottage piano, talking machines with records, rich pictures, glass bead window and door chicks, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, bedroom chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans, cooking utensils, etc., etc.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CALLED "DADY BATLIBHOY TERRACE" SITUATE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD AND CUMBALLA HILL ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December 1923 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell on the premises in one lot by public auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Proving Executrix and Executors of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla the deceased mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under Indentures of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1917 and of Further Charge dated the 2nd December 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy of the one part and the said mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453) four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, New No. 2290 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 2/7066 together with the messuage tenements and bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3395, 3395 (3) and Street No. 61 B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Behlilhomjee and on or towards the West by the property of Maneckjee Dorabjee Butcher and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors and Executrix of the said deceased mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 11 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Decembe 1923.

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DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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In "The Last Payment."

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Act] VIDYA HARAN [1 to 3
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
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Special for X' Mas Holiday
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DRAUPADI
Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon (S.T.)
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Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
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Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)
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CAUSE LIST.

(Tuesday December 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

ON QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

1743-23—Chroff and G—J W Kipase and Co Amin and Sons—Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2423-23—N C Dalal and Co Chimanlal Keshavlal Ayeshabai—M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1021-79—Jamsedji R and D Pallonji Dinsha and Co Virji Canji and other—Raghavya N and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

9-23—Re. Jafferbhai Devji F. P. Pauri—Jenabai widow Alladinbhai Jaffer Devji—Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4103-23—Craige B and C—The Union Societe Anonyme S Narayen and Co—Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5427-22—Mehta L and Co Ranchoddas Govindji Asher Jamnadas Khodidas—Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

5753-22—Matubhai J and M Bhikubhai Virchand Surajmal Harakchand Javeri—Manilal and K.

LONG CAUSES.

857-20—Matubhai J and M Ramanlal Jamnadas Ghanchi Narandas Ambaram—Jamsedji R and D.

454-21—Wadia G and Co Thackersy das Nandalal Premsukhdas Uderan and another—Patell and E.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

9423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Rancheddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co, Wadia G and Co.

307-21—Purnanand C and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsy G D Tyalka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co B N Lang Dhansey Falchand—N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4320-23—Dullas and Co Jethumal Narandas and others M. Bankeylal and Co—Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

923-21—Malvi M R and Co Kishen Prasad and Co Ltd—Rajaram Ramharakh and others.

3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai Dharmsy Jetha and Co, Raghuaya and Co.

4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabushiki Ltd v Harichand and Co., Judah and S.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

2003-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Shirinbai widow v Bai Banubai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4438-21—N C Dalal and Co Ramdas Devji Jamnadas Rancheddas and another—Malvi M R and Co.

4449-21—Payne and Co Sha Jiwabhai Sakalchand Maganlal Lalchand—Amarchand and M.

3920-21—Mulla and M. Fatehmahomed Usman and another Shavakshaw D Davar—Vachha and Co.

4109-21—Crawford B and Co Comptoir National Escompte de Parisa Co Harnandrai Fulchand and Co—Malvi M R and Co.

1276-21—Madhowji and Co Krishna Mulchand Kahar S A Dias N C Dalal and Co.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Cursetji Ghadiali Jamshed Boman Irani and another—Dubash and Co.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co Liladhar Deoji Popatlal Amarchand—Kanga and Co.

4094-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Ramchandra Kenalram Dedia Deokaran Kayana—Madhowji and Co.

4072-21—Andrade and C Augustus Mathias Pinto Magenlal Narandas Mody—Muiji T and Co.

S C Ct 2058/21937-21—Mulla and M Liladher Vallabhdas—Hakimji Amiji—Unwalla P and P.

40232-21—Pathare and Co Mohanlal Ugerchand Soorchand Karcaldas and others—Jamsedji R and D.

4133-21—Dikshit M and Co Bhamanisheker Rattonji Nesserwanji Nowroji Engineer—Mulla and M.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co Surajmal Badrinarayen Badridas Harmandas—Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3516-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v Mrs John Leonzini widow.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Deepaji v M Dadabhoy Dhanjibhai and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

948-23—Shamrao M and H, Ahmid Vallimahomed and ors, Purshotam Waghji, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.

3276-23—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of Persia v The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd (in liquidation) and ors, Payne and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondu Narayen v C J Mehta and ors, Dubash and Co.

3976-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Lakhmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

4241-22—Motichand and D, Dayaji Devichand v Gulabchand Premraj, Rustomji and G.

211-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co The Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Co Ltd J D Sanghavi and others—N C Dalal and Co.

2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal Savalbhai Nathubhai—Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy v Mahadeo Sahano and ors.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas v Madhusudan Motilal and ors.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Samaldas Vanmelidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha v Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D, Ramji Motichand Shah v Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Sandia Lalata and ors.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and ors v E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas v Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Amadrao Joshi v The Venus Electric Co and ors, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr v Merwan Boman Irani and ors, Lala and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and ors v Pochaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas v Manilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4203-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira v J L M D'Souza and ors.

4250-23—Amarchand and M, Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and anr v Esufali Gulam Husein and anr.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and ors v Shankerrao Mahadeo Khote, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4295-23—Mirza and M. Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar v Syed Muzafri.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5675-22—Purnanand S and J Bai Manibai and another Madasilal and Co—Pandia and Co.

178-23—Pandia and Co Madhavlal Makanji Bhukkandas Motijal—Purnanand C and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal v Pathak Walchand and Co Ltd and anr, Manilal and K.

2679-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Trieumdas Meghji, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1587-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas v Sarupsingh Dayalsingh, Dubash and Co.

4431-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsey v Husein Abdul Rehman and Co, Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

2514-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and anr v Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi, Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr v Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari, Soonderdas and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Dharamsey v Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and ors, Pandia and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneckram Madanlal v Jugmohan Vassanji, Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora v Sorabji Nawroji Talati, Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Narsey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co, Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Bongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and anr v Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.

S C Ct 2388/25621-22—Madhavji and Co, Gulabsingh Gurudashsingh v Kokamal Madhoram, Hiralal and Co.

3730-20—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji v Motichand Jechand and ors, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

929-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr v Bai Meherbai widow and anr, Wadia G and Co.

2367-23—Amin and D, Prandal P Makarji v K M Chaubal and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

8019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Ogbad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

In Re. Indian Co's Act—Re Economic Land Bldg Stores Ltd: Ardeshir H D and Co Gordhandas Parbhudas Petitioner N H Moos Official Liquidator, M G Vardhman and another, Applicants Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla, Mulla and M.

1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder Durgadutt Banadhar Savalha, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co., Ramchand Hardayal and others v Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B & M, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1399-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3263-23—Thakoredas and Co Balaidas Rudmal —Surajmal Ayodhya Prasad.

REFERENCES.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Ranga and Co.

4519-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malabar Timber Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4095-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Noorriel and Co, Mirza and M.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3621-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latif Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Jobanmal Sampchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsondas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chubb and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Doosabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

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COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, November 28.

The general tone of the cloth market is improved. Yesteray there was a distinctly better feeling on 'Change, and Friday's turnover was probably well above the usual average. A considerable proportion of the business booked was probably in goods which were available for delivery from stock, but instances of forward contracts for staple lines which will carry the makers on till February or March were not by any means rare. The market has been steadily moving against buyers in all departments, and today's startling advance in cotton futures has led to a further general revision of yarn and cloth prices. The consequence is that for the time being business is seriously checked. Some of the advances imposed by manufacturers are quite remarkable in their extent, several shillings being added in many cases to the last price quoted.

Cloth inquiry is of a more general character, and bids are raised from day to day. Improvement of buyers' limits does not always quite keep pace with the enhancement of sellers' quotations, but all round the market the tendency is for differences to narrow. This is particularly observable in regard to India business, more money having been offered for shirtings, dhooties, jacconets, and printers, as well as for various fancy styles. Calcutta is the most persistent supporter, but demand from Bombay has also been of a substantial character, and all the other ports have been more active.

Enhancement of silver values has no doubt contributed to the buying efforts on India's behalf, and it should also help China trade, but reports in reference to this important Far Eastern outlet are still disappointing. Every mail brings news of shortage of all varieties of Manchester goods at Shanghai, Hongkong, and in the interior, but whilst clearances are fairly satisfactory replacements are not being made on normal lines. The Java and Singapore markets come in occasionally, and are raising bids steadily.

Good reports are made of Egyptian demand. White and coloured goods have been freely booked for Alexandria, and inquiry is made for many other styles. Near Eastern outlets generally, however, have bought in smaller consignments since the market advanced.

TONE OF YARN.

Such change as is observable in the yarn market is favourable to spinners, more business having been offered. Egyptian counts, both single and doubled, have marched firmly in step with every upward movement of Egyptian futures, whilst the latter have been recovering some of their lost premium over American. Both mule and ring qualities of American yarns experience more inquiry, but, while this section of the market is steadier, the business booked is still not generally remunerative despite the abandonment of short-time working.

OILS AND OIL-SEEDS.

HULL, Nov. 28.

Linseed has taken rather an easier turn and with it the oil product has declined to about £41 or a little over per ton for spot oil. Demand on consumptive account is not so keen, and with substantial arrivals of seed within the past few days the shortage of oil for immediate requirements will be relieved.

Cotton oils continue to hold a strong position in view of the prospective shortage in America, and crude Egyptian is again quoted £40 per ton naked ex Hull mill. Prompt seed, however, appears rather easier, though there are still strong factors to keep up values. Crude soya bean oil continues in fair request, and English quotes £39. Rape oil is firm and dearer at £40. 10s., palm kernel oil in steady demand for export, present value being £40, 10s. for spot. Demand for oilcakes and meals is active, and supplies, though improving, are steadily cleared.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Nov. 28.

In the early portion of last week the aspect of the market was quieter. The inquiry for jute cloth was not so noticeable as it had been, for example. But Calcutta and London, which had been going easier for raw material, stiffened as the week advanced, and by Friday Calcutta rates had considerably advanced and strong conditions prevailed once more in the raw jute market. Buying was continued, but it was confined to parcels held, which were available at prices somewhat below the current Calcutta terms.

There was considerable strength in the yarn market. Many spinners were holding out for 2s. 11d. for cops, but business was done at 3.38d. (3 3/8d.) for 24lb. sacking weft and 2s. 9¾d and 2s. 10d. for 8lb. cops.

The cloth section was brighter than it had been for many weeks, all kinds of fabrics being more or less in demand. Hessian cloth was in a perceptibly better position than the prices reveal. Some orders have been concluded for 44in. 10-porter tarpauling for the River Plate. Prices were as follows:—Cheated hessians, 10½oz. 40in., 3.94d. (3 15-16d.) per yard; 8oz. 40in., 2.94d. (2 15-16d.) per yard. Jute, first mark actuals, November-December, £26 10s; red S.S.C. actuals, November-December, £24 10s; Daisee 2, November-December, £26 5s; Daisee 3, November-December £24 15s., all c.i.f. U. K.

Trade prospects in this market are better than they have been at any time since 1919. The briskness of inquiry for the finished article and the persistent firmness of raw material prices both point to a more active immediate future. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all is the fact that though prices have been steadily advancing this has not sufficed to shake off the demand.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Nov. 28.

Increasing evidence is forthcoming that the Welsh steam coal trade is assured of a brisk conclusion to 1923. Prices are creeping to a higher plane. France is buying very well, but with other near Continental countries there is no marked activity. Trade with Italy and South America is proceeding at a steady pace, while a feature of the market is a keen inquiry on the part of buyers seeking to fully cover their requirements to the close of the year. Up to the present Germany's coal credits have not stimulated business in that direction.

Admiralty large coals are very firm, with supplies becoming tight for the next few weeks' loading. Best grades are stronger at 28s. 6d. with seconds executing a brisk business at 27s. 6d.—28s. Dry large is the only dull feature of the market, but prices are fairly steady, a slow demand notwithstanding, at 26s. 6d.—27s. bests and 26s. ordinaries. Small coals are scarce and firm, with 22s. 6d. coking, 20s.—21s. best steams, 19s.—20s. bunkers, and cargo brands 18s.

Patent fuel is quiet but prices stationary at 29s.—32s. The coke department is stronger on an expanding demand.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

B.C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 612
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 602
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 151½
Bank's suying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145½
HONKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
SHANGHAI— ...
Bank's selling D D Rs. 241
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dll. 4.38-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 82.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet Market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 17. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Dcc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	241
Japan	152
Singapore	166

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec. 15.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
„ „ 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Little be as Covreing—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 15.
Stockholm	—
Christiania	16.62
Amsterdam	29.12
Switzerland	11.45
Belgium	25.10
Athens	94.95 on 14/12/23. 245.00 „

	New York, Dec. 15
Demand Bills	4.37.87

	London, Dec. 15.
Exchange on London in Paris	82.85
„ „ „ „ Germany	—
„ „ „ „ „ Italy	100.65

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 15.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	—

WAR LOANS, ETC

	London, Dec. 15.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	„
(Sterling Loan)	„ 66
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 56 1/4

	London, Dec 15.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 102 1/4
7 „ „ „	„ 114 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/13/3
„ forward 15/13/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/5/-
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/5/-
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/5/-
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/6
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/8

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Bar gold ready, S. 94-5
Silver ready, d. 33-10
Silver forward, d. 32-13
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—London speculators buying to cover sales, Continent sold, Market closed with buyers satisfied.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Ready:—80—4—0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m,
Vaida.				
Magsar	80—4—0	80—6—0	..	80—5—0
Posh	80—5—0	80—7—0	..	80—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—8—0
Posh 1—10—0
Tone.—Market Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Ready:—25—4—0

	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p m,
Vaida			
Magsar	25—4—6	25—5—3	25—4—9
Posh	25—4—6	25—5—3	25—4—9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—2—0
Posh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/3
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/7
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 15.	
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong	„ 126
National	„ 43 1/4
Eastern	„ 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

17th December, 1923.

A further sharp decline of 69 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 63 points down. The markets declined on continued long liquidation.

As regards the local market prices at the moment fluctuate very rapidly and it is difficult to foretell what will happen in the coming future. Compared with prices ruling in up-country markets quotations here appear to be on the low side so that it seems probable that our market will sooner or later have to adjust itself to the prices ruling on the other side. Taking into consideration th eadmittedly strong statistical position of Indian Cotton we would rather feel inclined to buy whenever there is a sharp setback.

Owing to the futher decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 618/- i.e., Rs. 4½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 620/- the market declined to Rs. 616/- on selling by Commission Houses. Around this level Offices and a prominent Indore operator were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 623/-. Again touching Rs. 624/- the values further improved to Rs. 631/- on buying by the Indore operator and Bulls, and after small fluctuations the Bazar closed at Rs. 632/- at 3.30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 629½ and going up to Rs. 630½ declined to Rs. 627/28 on shroffs selling, and finally closed at Rs. 629/-.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 579/- and gradually advanced to Rs. 596/- on Offices and Commission and Japanese Houses buying at which rate the market closed at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 576/- and gradually improved to Rs. 593/- the Bazar closing at the same price at 3.30 p.m. F. G. Bengal Dec./January opened at Rs. 513/14 and closed at Rs. 524/-.

Our market ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and the off-take was fairly good.

To-day no tenders were made against Oomra and Bengal or December/January delivery.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 17.	
Fully Good Broach	April May	629
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	520
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	592
Fine Oomra.	March	589

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	560	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	640	630	615
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	670	660	645
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	655	645	630

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	632
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	524
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	595
Fine Oomra	March.	593

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS

December 17.

New York Market 15th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
34.48	Dec.		33.85	—63
33.85	Jan.		33.16	—69
34.25	Mar.		33.54	—71
34.42	May		34.70	—72
33.53	July		33.00	—53
28.00	Oct.		27.38	—62

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 33.50, lowest 32.90, range .60 points.

Liverpool Market 15th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
20.07	Jan. 1924	19.44—63	19.41	—66
20.03	Mar.	19.45—58	19.53—50 19.40	—63
19.92	May		19.28	—64
19.44	July		18.81	—63
16.30	Oct.		13.70	—60
22.63	Jan. 1924	Egyptian	21.98	—65
21.20	Nov.	„	20.55	—65

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Bears very active, likely to work lower temporarily."

Telegraphic market advices: (1) General long liquidation at the opening taken by good class buying. Market improved later on cessation of selling and trade fixing call sales.

(2) January highest 19.71, lowest 19.39, range .32 points.

Recent fluctuations in the futures market, except for temporarily unsettling trade here, has not affected strong technical cotton position. Continuance present rate consumption will lead exhaustion supplies sooner than yet realized. Meeting of Amercian spinners to discuss short time decided to do nothing. Recent decline probably favourably affected U.S.A. trade, where many spinners missed market on previous advance; this will tend to increase demand there. We look for ultimately higher prices, possibly much higher market. We advice buying at this level.

	Liverpool, Dec. 15. Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100
„ „ Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. American Spot Dull	19 54
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	22.80
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. — Feb. — Mar. — Apl. — May — June — July — Aug. — Sept. — Oct. — Nov. — Dec. — Jan. —
New Orleans 10 a. m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Future delivery prices:— Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	—
Jan.	19.19—22
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.18—22
April	—
May	19.08—20
June	—
July	18.64—17
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.55—15
Nov.	—
Egyptians Jan.	22.05—15
Mar.	22.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Months.	Today's Prices.
December	19.45—64
January	19.41—66
February	19.40—54
March	19.40—63
April	19.31—64
May	19.28—64
June	19.16—63
July	18.81—53
August	17.86—62
September	17 42—60
October	15.70—60
November	15.35—69
December	15.20—59

Tone:—Barely Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	London, Dec. 15.
Total in Sight	7,446,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	476,000 „
East Indian „ „	213,000 „
American „ „	3,356,000 „
Other „ „	164,000 „
Total Sales	21,000 „
East Indian Sales	1,300 „
Total Speculation	— „
„ Export	— „
East Indian Export	— „
„ „ Stock	32,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	2 800 „
„ „ Actual Export	— „
„ „ Imports	2000 „
„ „ Speculation	900 „
American Afloat	210,000 „
East Indian Afloat	30,000 „
Total Afloat	341,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 15.
M. G. Bengal Good,	13.15
„ „ Fully Good	13.15
„ „ Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.85
„ „ „ Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
„ „ Fully Good	16.45
„ „ Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
„ „ Fully Good	13.45
„ „ Fine	13.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec. 15,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
December	21.93—65
January	21.95—65
February	22.10—65
March	22.20—65
April	22.27—65
May	22.34—65
June	22 34—65
July	22.35—65
August	22.15—65
September	21.95—65
October	21.05—65
November	20.55—65
December	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 15.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	32,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	30,000
„ „ Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Jan.	33.10—69
„ Mar.	33.54—71
„ May.	33.70—72
„ July	33.00—53
Spot Cotton at New York	34.35—65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.00—75
Futures „ „ Mar.	33.30—70
„ „ „ May	33.32—82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Silver Foreign mined	65 1/4

WHEAT.

	London, Dec. 15.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid Sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Paid	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Cargo D/J Easter	44/6
Wheat afloat to U.K.	2,265,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	11 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 4 0
Mowrasced	9 2 0	9 6 0
Barley	29 8 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 4 9
Linseed, April/May	13 0 0
Groundnuts D. J.	71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0

METALS.

	London, Dec. 15
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	„ 62 3/16
Copper Braziers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nominal	„ 29
Corrugated Sheets	„ 18 11/16

Tone,—

	London, Dec 15
TIN BLOCK	237

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec 17 Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 15. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		71 8 0

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Dec. 15
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/9
July/Sept. Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	25/1

LINSEED.

	London, Dec 15
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1/4

Tone.—Neglected.

	London, Dec 15
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value	£ 41 7/8
„ Jan./Apl. Sellers	„ 38 /9

	London, Dec. 14.
Cuban Sugar March Nominal	£ 25/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure—Jan.-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe—Dec.	13 7/8

Tone,—Quiet.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris..France	82.55

FREIGHT.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 17.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 14, 1923,

Cotton	13008 Bales
Wheat	7250 Cwts.
Linseed	3119 „
Rape, etc	382 „
Gingellyseed	988 „
Poppyseed	1041 „
Groundnuts	4263 „
Castorseed	2776 „
Rice	15021 „
Myrabollams	2031 „
Cottonseed	26902 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	1364 „
Jawar	753 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	3081 „
Coal	4638 Tons

(Continued from column 6.)

raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

S S Hakodate Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Mokada Maru for Kobe—400 bales Ind. raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Hakodatee Maru for Moji:—220 bales Ind raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S S Warfield from London. Agents B I S N Co.:—200 cases Gin 6 cases Bovril, 3 cases Virol, 18 cases Table Salt, 20 cases ginger ale, 16 cases Ink, 40 kege Paint, 550 cases Brandy, 200 bags Almonds, 44 bags Roots, 36 cases Provision, 72 cases Sanatogen, 23 cases Toffee, 16 cases Chocolates, 84 cases Mellins food, 15 cases Biscuits, 24 cases Aniline, 66 cases Liquor, 1600 crates Tiles, 41 cases Mineral water, 136 loose shells, 832 bundles cartridges.

From Charenti:—50 cases Brandy

From Rotterdam:—285 bundles steel bars, 50 cases straw boards, 37 cases Cheese.

From Antwerp:—217 D/bags Bolts and nuts, 10550 bundles steel bars 251 bundles mild steel, 500 coils wire, 25 cases wine, 269 hds steel circles, 66 cases champagne 2000 bundle steel sheets, 2413 bundles steel rods, 559 bundles Nitrate of soda.

S S Gudrun Maersk from Sourabaya. Agents A P Mollar and Co.—1277 pieces Teak logs, 3666 bundles teak planks, 299207 pieces Teak planks 581 pieces Lot 1, 594 Teak Lot 2, 568 pieces Teak Lot 3, 559 pieces Teak Lot 4, 531 pieces Tek Lot 5, 230 pieces Teak Lot 6, 448 pieces Teak Lot 7, 367 pieces Teak Lot 8, 475 pieces Teak Lot 9, 583 pieces Teak Lot 10, 294 pieces Teak Lot 11, 416 pieces Teak Lot 12, 270 pieces Teak Lot 13, 200 pieces Teak Lot 14, 199 pieces Teak Lot 15, 107 pieces Teak Lot 16, 383 pieces Teak Lot 17, 385 pieces Teak Lot 18, 295 pieces Teak Lot 19, 132 pieces Teak Lot 20, 325 pieces Logs Meyang.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17.

S S Havildar, Nixon Calcutta.
S S Castelporziano, Bonzamino, Genoa.
S S Domala, Whittingham, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tevere for Trieste.
Steamer Gairsopp for Rangoon.
Steamer Wakasa Maru for Kobe.

S S Havildar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain C V Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Castelporziano:—The M Italiana steamer Castelporziano, 8231 tons, Captain G Bonzamino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Domala 7353 tons, Captain Whittingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S S Egremont for New York:—3 casks sheep cassing, S M H Kadarbaksh, 5000 cwt. caster seed, Louis Dreyfus; 632 cwt Indian oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 102 cwt Dill seed E. Virji Co.; 612 cwt gum Arabic Narse Muljee; 276 cwt katava, Narsi Muljee; 100 cwt gum Jarava, Shivaji Khetsey and Co.; 5 cases brassware etc., The American Express Co., 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Egremont for Barcelona:—359 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros; 440 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—72 bales sewri hessn, D H Khan and Co. 265 bales clean cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co., 130 bales country cotton waste, H Meyer and Co. 100 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 2001 cwt myrobolams, B Damji and Co., 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirje Nensey, 89 bales Indian raw cotton, Koobeedas and Sons; 8 bales Indian cotton F I., F F Campbell and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., 110 bales country cotton fly B Meyer and Co., 419 cwt. gum Arabic J Mirbheram; 315 cwt gum ghatty, P Kooverjee; 90 cwt dry casing, Ad. Meyer and Co., 75 cwt Indian raw cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—105 bundles shooks, Cutler Palmer and Co., 18 bundles iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Catelporziano for Genoa:—333 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chachaty 160 bales Indian raw cotton, M Nathoo; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Shawji Henraj, 150 bales Indian raw cotton Hirji Nensey, 226 bales Indian raw cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Nippon for Trieste—526 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Nensey; 230 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co., 220 bales Indian raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Italindia Cotton Co., 165 bales Indian raw cotton Vardhaman Bros.

S S Vego for Dunkirk—1005 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Press.

S S Vigo for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Vigo for Ghent—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Kashmir for London:—23 bales Indian woollen carpets, Bantor and Co., 5 cwt Bombay Ducks, N K Jussawala, 42 bales cow hides R Alimohamad; 15 bales tanned sheep skin, L Hassan 50 cwt cassamoss E Visseo and Co., 3 bales tanned Goats skin, per Lamb skin, E. A. Rahman and Co. 4 bales woollen rugs and curtains Cox's Shipping Agency; 13 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bundle embroidery Cox's Shipping Agency, 10 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills, 6 bales sheep skin, Meyer Nissim.

S S Kashmir for Marseilles—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp—156 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, S Spinner.

S S Kashmir for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Kashmir for Hull—6000 cwt Indian rape seed, Rally Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—95 bales country cotton fly, M Chandulal; 3996 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 56 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 1100 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co. 3000 cwt Indian mawra seed 1500 cwt Indian rape seed, Rally Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Antwerp:—407 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Ghent:—420 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Nensey.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—25 bales cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons.

S S City of Calcutta for Manchester—10 bales cotton twist, Jacob Sassoon Mills, 10 bales cotton twist, Edward Sassoon Mills, 750 bales raw Indian cotton, E D Tata.

S S Egremont for Barcelona:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, B Gordhandas and Co.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia—141 casks goat skin Briskey Co., 26 bales goat skin, The Deccan T Co.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Marseilles—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Genoa:—3000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Elygia for Liverpool—4000 cwt Indian rape seed, Rally Bros.; 149 bales Indian raw wool, D Chandulal 22 bales Indian raw wool, Latham Abercrombie.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—2 bundles dogs skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 1500 bars Silver Jeuna and Co., 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co., 300 bars silver, Yokohama Specie Bank.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—1 cwt saffron, N C Bhessina; 40 bundles saffron, E S Abdul-Karim; 11 cwt condiments, M M Poongiaji; 40 cwt Indian butter, The Parisian Dairy Co. 13 cwt fish maws, E Motedin; 157 cwt gum Arabic P Kooverjee and Co. 60 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamad; 6 cwt fish maws, H A Mohamad; 1 box silk handkerchief Y L Hongkong; 1 box ivory, cut pieces, K N Nuranee.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka—3000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Andes Maru for Nagasaki—2000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Andes Maru for Nagosoki—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe—83 tons acetati of Lime, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 2009 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokkaichi—400 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—100 bales Indian

(Continued in column 5.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

GANDHI DAY.

Mr. R. Hughes' lec ure (illustrated with lantern) on water supply, central branch, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road 8 p.m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Marwadi Vidyalaya 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), and 5 to 8 p.m. (for all).
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay—General Meeting to hear a leteure, illustrated with lantern slides on Mughal Painting by Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Editor, "Rupam."

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Public Meeting Re. the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Vanita Vishram Hall, 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.
Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m. Address on question of cattle preservation.
Tata Shield Tennis Tournament Singles: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana.
Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports, Cooperage 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Alexandra Girls' School Jubilee Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Final M.B.B.S. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 18 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Wed) Sunrise 7h 5m; Sunset 6h 5m.
Dec. 20 (Thur) Sunrise 7h. 6m; Sunset 6h. 6m
Dec 21 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 7m; Sunset 6h 6m.
Dec. 22 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. in the Town Hall when a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides on "Mughal Painting", by Mr. O. C. Gangoly Editor of "Rupam" will be delivered.

"CONSTANTINOPLE."

Sir Cyril Jackson Kt., Member of the Royal Commission on Superior Services, will deliver a lecture on "Constantinople" in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION. (LADIES' BRANCH.)

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal on "A Few Gems of Universal, Spiritual and Moral Truth" to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw, Pedder Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Members have the privelege of bringing with them two lady friends and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

GITA JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Shreemad Bhagvadgita Mandal there will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Shri Ram Bhuvan, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya when Mr. Govindshastri Chafadkar and Mr. B. R. Jatar B. A. (Hons.) will speak on Gita-Jayanti. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide has kindly consented to preside. He will address the meeting on the age of the Gita History of Gita Dharma.

QUESTION OF CATTLE PRESERVATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Dr. Syed Mahomed Ph. D. Messrs. Mavji Govindji, Laxmidas R. Tairsee, Gulabchand Devchand, Ranchhoddas Gandhi and others will address the meeting on the question of cattle preservation.

LATE MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

Under the auspices of Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, opp. The Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to the sense of loss sustained by the country by the demise of Sriman S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu." Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Prominent journalists and leaders such as Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others will take part in the proceedings. All are requested to attend.

HINDU TEAM APPRECIATION FUND. DONATIONS.

The following further donations were received for the Hindu Cricket Team Appreciation Fund:—

	Rs.
Durgadalji Sanvalkar	100
Anandilalji Podar	100
Chunilal Bhaichand	50
Amratlal Laxmichand	50
Nathalal Pechardas	50
Chunilal Unkarmal	50
Vasanji Nagshi	25
Sakarchand Motilal	25
Mareckchand Jeejeband	25
Hirji (Cotton Broker)	25
Total	550

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at a.m. on the 15th instant.
The P and O Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at a.m. on the 15th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday p.m. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Mnoday morning.
The P and O Mail Steamer "Delta" which left Bombay on the 2 4th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 15th instant.
O. S. K's. Steamer "Ryujin Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 16th instant and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 28th idem.
O. S. K's. Steamer "Burma Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 15th instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 11th January.
The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday 21st instant.

TROILUS

The EXCLUSIVE WIN SELECTION of

RACING EXPERT.

Paid Rs. 226-8 WIN and Rs. 74.8 PLACE.
MARGARET JOYCE, WHITE ROSE, ALL CLEAR, TARVIE, AQUILEGIA, Sylvanmore, Grey Benard, Arman, Last Call Talma, Neap Tide, Pomme Anna, were also included in his Selections.
Address—Post Box 4509, BYCULLA.

GLORY TO VITHAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This night is to be performed a very pleasant ruiect on in the Novelty Cinema (near Grant Road Tram Terminus) at which I should have been present, had it been physically possible for me. The heroes of the Quadrangular Cricket are to be honoured It will be many hours after the function will be over before these lines can see the light of the day. Mentally I shall be present. Had I been physically capable of attending, I should have spoken at the function.

Not only was the final match at once exciting and surprising, but has it also got a special interest attached to it from the Indian National point of view. I am one of those "fools and fanatics" who hold that it is impossible for India to get Swaraj so long as there is the curse of untouchability attached to the biggest community comprising three fourths of India. The feeling of caste superiority culminating in this most inhuman institution which is tantamount to a denial of the merest human rights to one sixth of India and which will put to shame even the slavery of Europe and Africa, has not materially weakened except perhaps in public meetings and demonstrations. When Mahatma was leading India for about eighteen months, hopes were surging in our hearts that at last this thick cloud was going to be bounded by a silver lining. That was not to be and Mahatma was goaled. There was at once a set back to the movement for the removal of untouchability. At Nagpur was sounded a denial of this being our aim. "We don't want Ramraj" said a worthy of Nagpur who is to-day elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly. Even the sportsman's sphere was not free from this prejudice. The untouchable communities have supplied the best cricketers during the last eighteen years but not one year was an untouchable raised to the dignity of Captainship of the Hindu team playing the Quadrangular matches. The well-known Marathi playwright Mr. B. V. Warerkar has written a play with the "Turungachya Darant" which deals with the problem of the so-called untouchables. He has made a pointed reference to the denial of captaincy to a member of these untouched classes resulting in the defeat of the Hindus on the Poona Cricket field last year. He has been vindicated this year. Mr. Vithal captained the Hindu Team this year and the Hindus won a most thrilling victory. The game of the last day must have been extremely exciting. The excitement had a very happy termination—according to my information. I do not mean the success of Hindus. The happiest event, the most agreeable upshot of the set of matches was the carrying of Captain Vithal on the shoulders of Hindus belonging to the so-called higher castes! Hurrah! Captain Vithal! Hurrah! Hindus who forget caste pride! Mahatma Gandhi Maharajki Jai!—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Gamdevi, Dec. 14.

MAHOMEDANS AND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One, especially a Muslim, is grieved to see Mahomedans sustaining severe defeats, years after years, at the hands of other teams in the Quadrangular Cricket Matches. This year the Mahomedans had to face the Hindus. Hindus batted first and secured 294 runs. The Mahomedan fielding was obviously weak and there was nothing like sting in the bowling. But their batting was even worse. They replied to the big score of the Hindus by a meagre 76 and so they had to follow on. But they fared no better and scored again the meagre score of 82 and thus sustained the disastrous defeat of an innings and 136 runs! Since 1912 the Mahomedans have not won the champion. ship for a single time, whereas the Europeans have won it thrice and Parsis and Hindus twice. Will any of your readers suggest reasons for the poor show which the Mahomedans make year after years?—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

BREACHES ON G. I. P. RY

THROUGH RUNNING RESTORED.

(Associated Press.)

The breaches on the Bina-Kotah section between Chabra Gugor and Salpura on the G. I. P. Railway, which occurred in July and August last, have now been repaired and through working on this section will be resumed on and from 21st December, 1923.

THE CLERKS UNION.

At the Third Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. held on Sunday the 9th December 1923 at 3 p.m. in the Union Hall at 559/561 Girgaum Road the following gentlemen were appointed as office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Society for the current year. (1) Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram, President. (2) Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. (3) Mr. N. D. Dalal, Asst. Hon. Secretary. (4) Mr. S. Bhawanirao, (5) Mr. A. R. V. Ranjit, (6) Mr. Ananth Padmanabh. (7) Mr. A. S. Prabhu, (8) Mr. Papa Rajanna Muppid. (9) Mr. M. P. Swami members of the Managing Committee.

All communications should hereafter be addressed to the undersigned:—M. Sreenivasa Rao, C/o Messrs. Judah and Solomon. Solicitors, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort.

Their Excellencies visitd the Bombay Art Society's exhibition at the Town Hall yesterday.

Her Excellency attended the national baby week meeting at the Secretariat.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Sir Frederick Whyte arrived at Lucknow on Monday afternoon and is staying at Government House. (A.P.)

The Commander-in-Chief has arrived in Calcutta.

Owing to breach in railway Hon. Sir Basil Blackett postponed his visit to Madras and Mysore. He will now leave Calcutta on the 2-st instant visiting Gaya and Benares and reaching Delhi on the 27th.—A.P.

The running of trains on the Bengal Nagpur Railway between Vizianagaram and Chicacole Road was resumed on Sunday.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

TATA CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Tata Shield Lawn Tennis Tournament commenced on the Willingdon Sports Club Courts on Friday last. There are only four entries this year viz., Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas. Each club plays two matches in singles and on in doubles and the verdict goes to the winner of any two matches. In the first match on Friday last, Hindu Gymkhana beat Parsi Gymkhana in singles as well as doubles.

SINGLES.

R. S. Raja Iyer (Hindu Gym.) beat J. D. Jeejeebhoy (Parsi Gym.) 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLES.

R. A. Wagle and R. S. Raja Iyer (Hindu Gym.) beat J. D. Jeejeebhoy and Dastur (Parsi Gym.) 6-4, 7-5.

Hindu Gymkhana will meet the Winners of the Willingdon—Bombay Gymkhana matches in the finals which will probably come off in January next.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Friday afternoon more than a hundred members of the Grant Medical College Society under the Presidency of Dr. Bisni were entertained by the Director (Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie I.M.S.) and staff of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel.

Col. Mackie in welcoming the Society expressed the hope that the function would be an annual one and would be of assistance to the Medical men in Bombay by keeping them informed of the recent researches in medical science with special reference to the diseases prevalent in Bombay. The party then divided themselves up to attend one or other of the following demonstrations:—

The Preparation and use of Anti-rabic vaccine by Major J. Morison I.M.S.

Recent advances in the prophylaxis of Guinea-worm disease by Dr. Hamilton Fairley.

The preparation of Plague Prophylactic by Dr. Turkhud.

Method used in the bacteriological analysis of water supplies by Dr. Gore.

Following these demonstrations the members were entertained to tea on the lawn of the Director's bungalow and the ever popular exhibition of the methods of extracting venom from cobras and vipers was given. At 6.30 o'clock the party repaired to the Grand Hall of the Laboratory where an hour's Cinematograph display on scientific subjects was givenn.

A hearty vote of thanks to Col. Mackie and his staff was passed and the party returned to Bombay, after what was described as one of the most successful and well attended meetings in the history of the Society.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HARD LABOUR FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cama of the Excise Dept. charged Dayah Tejoo, Chottu Namoo Alias Bala and Chhota Faizullah with illicit possession of opium weighing 115 lbs and 2 tolas and valued at Rs. 7,478-4 on the morning of Friday. The evidence showed that on receipt of certain information Inspector Cama remained on watch for several nights on Nicol Road near the Alexandra Docks with his men guarding several points. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the three accused drove in a taxi cab and stopped under a lamp, a little away from the Dock gate. They all alighted and unloaded four packages from the car. The first and the second accused carried one of the big packages and a small one also to a shed and the third accused followed them with another package. While the first accused was returning to take the remaining packages they found themselves surrounded by the Excise Police. The first accused was arrested near the car and the second accused threw away one of the packages he was carrying and escaped. The third accused also threw away the bundle before reaching the shed and absconded. The second and the third accused were arrested immediately. The packages were opened when two of them were found to contain opium and the rest to contain peacock feathers valued at Rs. 400. All the accused pleaded not guilty and said they were not there. The second admitted one previous conviction while the third two. His Worship convicted them on the evidence and sentenced the first accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months while the second and third 12 months each and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 each or in default to further suffer hard labour for six months.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Indian Historical Records Commission will hold its sixth session at Madras on the 10th and 11th of January next. An Exhibition of Historical manuscripts, specimens of Oriental calligraphy, portraits etc. will be organised by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Keeper of Imperial Records and Secretary to the Commission in collaboration with the Collector of Madras. His Excellency the Governor will open the proceedings of the Commission on Thursday the 10th January at 11-15 a.m. The following papers will be read:—

(1.) Clive and the Strachey Family by the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, C. I. E.

(2.) Shivaji in Madras from Unpublished French Records, by Prof. Jadu Nath Sarkar, M.A., I.E.S.

(3.) The Private Letters of Joseph Collet, sometime Governor of Fort St. George by Miss Collet, Fellow of the University College of London.

(4.) The Maratha Records relating to the History of the Southern India, by Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis.

(5.) Maratha Historical Records, by Mr. R. K. Ranadive.

(6.) Some Currency Reforms of Hastings, by Mr. J. C. Sinha, M.A., Reader, Dacca University.

(7.) Famine Relief in Madras 150 years ago, by Mr. S. V. Chari.

(8.) Historical value of the Persian Correspondence preserved in the Imperial Record Department by Prof. K. R. Qanungo.

(9.) Some original sources for a Biography of Begum Sumbre, by Mr. B. N. Banerji.

(10) The will of Mehdi Ali Khan Bahadur of Oundh by Mr. Ramprasad Tripathi, M. A.

(11.) The Burgi Invasion of Bengal by Prof. J. M. Samaddar.

(1).) The last Will and Testment of Babu Begum by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, F. R. S. L. M, A, (Secretary)

Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of Viceroy's Council has had to postpone his visit to Madras and Mysore owing to a breach in the railway line. He now leaves Calcutta on 21st December visiting Gaya and Benares and reaching Delhi on 27th.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI & SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaon District Congress Committee there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) from 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission is free.

AT THE SARASWAT COLONY.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti, Mahatma Gandhi Day will be celebrated on the 18th December 1923, in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The programme consists of:—(1) Continuous spinning demonstration for 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the following day. (2) Khadi Hawking by Volunteers. (3) Khadi stalls from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

(Associated Press.)

DOHAD (Gujerat), Dec. 14.

The first anniversary of Bill Seva Mandal was celebrated on the 13th instant at Dohad in Panch Mahals, Gujerat, under the Presidentship of Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University who had specially come for the occasion from Poona. After an interesting programme of music and dialogues was gone through by Bhil students of various boarding and day schools of the Mandal, the annual report was read. The Mandal has started seven centres of work in villages in the two talukas of Dohad and Jhalod amidst one lakh of Bhils who are an aboriginal community. There are five free day schools and two free boarding schools giving instruction etc. to about 350 boys and girls. There are also two dispensaries at Dohad and Limdi (in Panch Mahals) while medicines is distributed free in all other centres where a fortnightly visit is paid by the Vaid. At present 5 volunteers and 4 probationers (one of them a Bhil) are at work, also two Vaids, and a number of teachers. Bhil boys are rushing in large numbers to the schools. The dispensaries have proved a great boon to the rural Bhils. The Mandal intends increasing their centres next year as volunteers and funds will be forthcoming.

Prof. Karve expressed his heartfelt joy at the remarkable success which the Mandal had achieved within a short period. It was a dream of the late Mr. Gokhale to take the torch of education down to the very doors of cottages in villages. But it was left for Mahatma Gandhi to realise that dream and by his towering personlity he inspired many a youth to work amongst our unfortunate brethren.

VIZAGAPATAM CYCLONE RELIEF FUND

AN APPEAL.

The Secretary, The Vizagapatam Town Congress Committee writes:—

The Cyclone of the 17th November and the huge magnitude of the terrible damage the townsmen have thereby sustained must be within the knowledge of the readers of the newspapers by this time. Rich and middle classes have the resources to rebuild their houses and their fortunes. But the labouring classes and the poor have lost their all and are literally helpless. There are several hundreds of families who are altogether destitute and without any kind of shelter; and to these people sites have to be given far away from the flood zone to rebuild their huts and help in kind and coin has to be given for the reconstruction. The scheme of reconstruction would cost at least Rs. 25,000. The object of the Congress Committee is to construct a village exclusively in the name of the Congress, named after the greatest living apostle of peace, Mahatma Gandhi.

This is an ambitious scheme no doubt; but the ambition is not impossible of achievement when the twice blessed nature of the contribution is realised and when, above all, the idea is appreciated of handing down to posterity the blessed name of the Master. The Vizagapatam Town Congress Committee hereby appeals for contributions and feels confident that the appeal is not made in vain in the name of the Congress.

Contribution may kindly be rmitted to Sjt. V. J. Gupta, Treasurer, Town Congress Relief Committee, Vizagapatam who will from time to time acknowledge in the press.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha was held at Madras in the office premises on the 7th instant at 4.30 p.m. to consider the suitable dates for the ensuing Vidyapitha Examination and the Examination Centres and it was resolved as follows:—1. The Vidyapitha Examinations for the year 1924 will be held for six days continuously from the 24th March 1924. 2. The examinations will be held in the following centres:—Abohar, Ajmer, Aligarh, Ambala, Amraoti, Amritsar, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bankipore, Bareilly, Bezwada, Bombay, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Colombo, Delhi Gwalior, Hardwar, Hissar, Jammu, Lahore, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Maimpuri, Misrikh, Mohendragarh, Moradabar, Poona, Puri Rajahmundry, Ramgarh, Rikhikesh. 3. A centre at Ahmedabad is granted additionally.

MEETING OF THE MORVIANS.

An informal meeting of Morvians residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Hirachand Vanechand Desai's Pedhi, at the Mimraj Building, Kalbadevi Road to consider the critical situation created by the proposed Shikar during the visit to Morvi of Col. Wood and others as the Thakore Saheb's guests during Christmas and to devise measures protesting against such inhuman slaughter of innocent creatures. All the Morvians are requested to attend this Meeting.

The following gentlemen have promised to attend the Meeting.—Sheth Prabhashanker, Papatbhai, Desai Hirachand Vanechand, Khokhani Amritlal Laxmichand, Thakkar Haridas Virji, Parekh Nanalal Vallabhadras, Mehta Chhabilal Vanechand, Vora Hasanbhai Tajbhai Tankarawala, Chauhan Maghabhai Ramji, Mr. Ramjibhai Bechar, Mehta Harjiwan N., Kothari Dahyalal Makanji, Mehta Motilal Jethalal, Travadi Harishanker K., Mankadi Harilal G., Sanghavi Vajeshanker R., Pandya Kuberji P., Bhatt Motilal Dayoshanker, Daftary Shankerlal K., Mehta Khimchand A., Mr. Hasan Ahmed Meman, H. H. Maniar, M. A., L. L. B.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr M B Udgaonkar M.B. B.S. in "First-Aid to injured" to-day (Tuesday) in the Depressed Classes Mission Hall at Poibawdi Parel at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All are requested to attend.

TARIFF BOARD.

CRITICS OF JAMSHEDPUR WORKS REPLIED.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 15.

Mr. C. A. Alexander, General Superintendent of the Jamshedpur Steel Works, was examined to-day by the Tariff Board. The enormous experience he had gained in various steel plants in America and his four years' knowledge of the Jamshedpur works were taken advantage of by the Board to ascertain the comparative methods adopted in both the countries in the production of steel as also the comparative cost. The witness was examined for nearly three hours and his evidence was now and then supplemented by that of Mr. Peterson who was also present. Mr. Alexander opined that the total output of finished steel in America would be about the same as that of the Tata's at the present time, the average being about one and a half million tons a year. Mr. Mather subjected the witness to a detailed examination on the Works' cost of steel and was incidentally told the Europeans in Jamshedpur works were paid fifty per cent. more than in their own countries and the average pay bill for the rest of the staff was more than the average in America.

Considerable time was occupied by the president and Mr. Ginwala in trying to ascertain the extent to which the cost of production was high because of the fact that four furnaces in the Jamshedpur works were old and eventually. Mr. Peterson promised to work out the figures for the information of the board. It was, however, elicited that the three new furnaces were of reasonably good design and that the Duplex extensions would be completed sometime in January or February when the output would be greater. Mr. Alexander also took the opportunity of correcting some observations of Mr. Homi at Bombay as regards reduction of labour, economies effected in practice and procedure at the blast furnaces and efficiency in the running of the mills. He first of all disproved Mr. Homi's contention that the force employed at Jamshedpur was ten times that necessary for a plant of its dimensions as a whole. "This cannot and never will be done and this is one of the points on which a man is not qualified to speak unless he has occupied an executive position here for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Homi also stated that Indian labour is capable of doing as much work as immigrant labour in the United States. Having had experience with both countries, I can definitely say that this is not so. As to the statement that climatic conditions here are more than counter-balanced by shorter hours of work and also by the disadvantage of the 5 months of cold season in America, this is absolutely ridiculous and one only needs to work in plants' in both countries to appreciate it. Mr. Homi compares the ratio of wages paid to the convenated hands on furnaces to that paid to the Indian workmen and I would like to ask why he does not compare other departments of the plant as a whole." As regards elimination of waste in boiler fuel, Mr. Alexander observed "Mr. Homi maintains that all money spent since 1920 for coal for steam making purposes has been wasted. He says the reason for its being wasted is that there has been sufficient gas evolved from coke and pig iron enough to supply all the steam required. I admit that as time goes on we will be able to effect greater economies in our Boiler plant as well as in other departments. But such problems require time to be worked out and for the necessary changes to be made. I am not aware of any steel plant that has yet reached the ideal condition of being able to run the whole plant from the gases evolved from coke, ovensand and blast furnaces. Problems like this require years of study and I have proceeded as far as they have in plants which have been in existence and well organised for a much longer period than is our plant here."

The Board then adjourned till Monday when Mr. Tutwiler, General Manager, will be examined.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 4th Indian Students Conference addresses the following appeal to the student community in India:—

Brothers,—By this time, I hope you are aware that the fourth session of the Indian Students' Conference to be held at Cocanada in the last week of this month under the presidency of Acharya Gidwani.

This Conference had its first sitting at Nagpur, when 800 delegates from all parts of India attended and the Conference was a success under the able guidance and leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai. The second session was at Ahmedabad when the famous Volunteer resolution was passed, and the Independence resolution discussed under the presidentship of Srimati Sarojini Devi. It was attended by about 200 delegates representing all parts of India. The third was at Gaya, when Babu Bhagawan Das presided, which was conspicuous by the many students still studying in Colleges (Govt.) partaking in a large number in the work of the Conference. The Conference throughout discussed grave problems of importance and interest to the Student Community, in both the political and social spheres.

Now this Conference is having its 4th Session, and there are many serious problems such as our duty at this crisis, re-constructive work, starting student committees all over the country to do real social work, intensive propaganda re-boycott of British Goods, problems of education, case of Indian students in foreign countries, and amending the Constitution of the Conference on a practical working basis, these and many like these are awaiting our serious consideration. I believe these 3 years of political and social activities of students have shown how much the students from within and without the institutions can do in the way of service to the Motherland, if only they realise their duty and organise themselves. Since branches are being formed in Madras and other places to the International League of Youth, the attitude of the Students' Conference towards that is to be ascertained.

So, there is so much of work to be done, from within and without the institutions and the Conference provides place for both to come as delegates. There is no restriction as to the number of delegates, and all bona fide students above the age of 16, studying in institutions, national or otherwise, and those that have non-cooperated can come as delegates on paying a delegate fee of Rs. 2.

So, I request you one and all, in the name of Unity and Duty to muster strong at Coconada and make the Conference a success.

Camp, Berhampur 12th December.

(Continued from column 6.)

fence of ownership was res judicate owing to the decisions in the first set of suits. From these decisions the defendant Jivan Harakhji preferred appeals to the District Court which confirmed the decrees of the First Court as regards recovery of possession of the plaint properties and slightly varied the same in respect of mesne profits.

From this second set of appeals also the defendant Jivan Harakhji preferred appeals to the High Court.

All the four appeals came up for hearing simultaneously. Their Lordships after hearing arguments dismissed all the appeals with costs and also discharged the rules in the two stay petitions with costs.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DACOITIES.

A GANG ON TRIAL.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.

Emperor vs. Sitaram Shivcharan and 5 others.

The accused in this case were charged, before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special jury with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.

The prosecution case is that the gang had committed 5 dacoities between 9th Dec. 1922 and 15th May 1923. They usually went about with big Pardesli fashion sticks, crow-bars, and hammers. Mangalsing the leader and some others carried revolvers also. The gang was at last rounded up by the police in May last.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the Crown. Dr. Daruwalla defended accused No. 2 and 3.

The first dacoity was committed on 9th Dec. 1922 in the house of one Mahadevibai residing on the ground floor of a house at Mahim. The gang raided the place, broke open the door by a crow-bar, assaulted the inmates and carried away property consisting of ornaments and currency notes of the value of about Rs. 3,000.

The whole gang participated in the dacoity and shared in the loot. Again on 25th Dec. 1922 the gang assaulted a liquor shop-keeper who was going along Vincent Road, Dadar, accompanied by his father, and took away property worth Rs. 540. On the 25th March 1923, they raided a place at Wadala, but this time they were unsuccessful. Though they inflicted several injuries on the inmates, they had to decamp without taking any property, as the inmates had created a row. Two more dacoities were committed by the gang, one on 13th April and the other on 16th May. On the first occasion, the gang raided the shop of one Bhagwanjee at Dharavi, and after brutally assaulting him carried off property valued at Rs. 6,000. On the last occasion, they smashed open the door of an Overseer of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, residing at Vadala and after badly assaulting him, carried off jewellery and cash to the value of Rs. 700.

Evidence is being led on behalf of the prosecution.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BENAMI TRANSACTIONS.

QUESTION OF RES JUDICATA.

(S. A. Nos. 382/22 and 588/22.)

Jivan Harakhji ..... Appellant (orig. plff.)
versus.
Nagindas Pranjivandas ..... Respondent (orig. deft.)

S. A. Nos. 408/22 and 587/22.

Jivan Harakhji. ..... Appellant (orig. plff.)
versus
Savram Lalbhai ..... Respondent (orig. deft.)

(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Crump J.)

These were four companion second appeals arising out of four cross suits.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

One Jivan Harakhji filed two suits respectively against Nagindas Pranjivandas and Savram Lalbhai for a declaration that he was the owner of the suit property and that the defendants were entitled to recover a certain amount of money in respect thereof, for an injunction ordering the respective defendants not to disturb the plaintiff's possession and costs of the suit.

The plaintiff stated that originally one Narsing Kesur and Bahadur Kesur were the owners of the plaint lands and th eplaintiff was their lessee, under a lease for 5 years. The plaintiff then bought the properties in suit with an agreement that the deeds should be passed in the name of any person in whose favour the buyer desired them to be passed. As the plaintiff had got no money to buy these lands he raised loans from the deceased Pranjivan Harjiwandas and Savram Lalbhai at ½ per cent. interest. The deeds were to be taken in the name of Pranjivan and Savram and the Plaintiff was to pass leases to them for 11 years for interest on the loan. At the end of that period the plaintiff was to pay off the loans and take deeds in his name. Both the deeds and the leases were got registered. In 1919 the defendants gave notice to the plaintiff calling upon him to vacate possession. Plaintiff replied he was the owner. The suits were brought as the defendants denied the plaintiff's title.

The defence was that the lands in suit were purchased by Pranjivan and Savram for themselves with their own money and not as the plaintiff's benamidars as alleged by him. The plaintiff was a tenant of the defendants and not the real owner. That his claim was time-barred. That oral evidence cannot be admitted in support of the claim.

While these first set of suits were pending Nagindas and Savram filed separate suits against Jivan Harakhji for recovery of possession of these very properties past profits and future mesne profits. They based their claims on the registered leases passed in their favour by Jivan Harakhji, the period whereof had then expired. The defence of Jivan Harakhji in both those suits was that he was the real owner of the lands in suit and that the plaintiffs were only his mortgagees. He denied being the plaintiff's tenant and contended that he had passed the leases not to create tenancies but for securing payment of rent on the mortgage monies.

In the first set of suits brought by Jivan Harakhji the First Court found that the evidence of the plaintiff was unreliable, unsatisfactory and opposed to probabilities. The whole story was unnatural and nobody with any sense in his brain will act in the way in which the plaintiff and the three buyers—all intelligent persons—are alleged to have done. The necessity for buying the land in the names of others is not made out. Plaintiff has not got any writing—not even the past title-deeds—in his support. He has not treated the land as his to the knowledge of the defendants. In the accounts of one of the buyers there is no entry to suggest that the transaction with him was of a benami nature. No enmity is alleged between the parties. The sale-deeds bear the plaintiff's attestation and that shows he has set his seal of approval on the genuineness of the transactions. Not a farthing has been paid towards the alleged loans. There is no writing to prove that the transactions are benami or that what plaintiff paid was treated as interest and not as rent. Three registered deeds have been passed in favour of the buyers and until a few months prior to these suits the have been passed in favour of the buyers and effect that the buyers were his benamidars. Accordingly it held that the plaint properties were bought by the defendants for themselves and not as the Plaintiff's benamidars for his benefit. The plaintiff was only a tenant of the two properties and not the owner. He cannot therefore get the reliefs claimed in either suit and so both the suits were dismissed with costs.

From these decisions the plaintiff Jivan Harakhji appealed to the District Court which confirmed the decrees of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeals with costs. From these decisions the plaintiff preferred appeals to the High Court.

In the second set of suits filed by Nagindas and Pranjivandas against Jivan Harakhji, the First Court decreed, the plaintiff's claim for possession and profits, holding that the de-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1923.
(648th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE DIPLOMAT AT WORK.

The Viceroy's annual visit to Calcutta is usually productive of characteristically platitudinous and patronising pronouncements on the political situation in the country. To judge from the report of the speeches delivered by Lord Reading and Mr. Carr, President of the Council of the European Association, the contributions of this yeaer in this respect will not be less noteworthy. Mr. Carr's speech was cast in the approved Die-hard mould. The speaker, of course, took it for granted that this country exists as a preserve for exploitation by the members of the European Association with the help and co-operation of the European Services. That the "teeming millions" of the country existed and had inherent rights to control the affairs of their own country which could not be denied was a matter of no importance to him. What mattered to him was the preservation at all cost of his own community's present position of power, privilege and profit. So to secure this end, the Viceroy is asked "to ultilise his great influence to prevent the experiment of Indianising the Services from developing into a gamble which would certainly be the case were any special pleading allowed to speed up the pace towards self-government stipulated in the present ten year period of trial." It is through the "steel frame" that "the hold of the Empire" and its disinterested missionaries, the members of the European Association, is maintained over India and it is no wonder Mr. Carr is so solicitous about the European Services.

"For forty years," Mr. Carr said, "the European Association had maintained its existence to guard Europeans against occasional attacks of hostile elements, but with individuals in power who aimed at breaking the Government, the situation had been radically changed; for an occasional raid on the British connection had developed into a definite challenge which the non-official European community could not afford to ignore." Were not the issues involved grave, this hysterical misrepresentation of facts could be dismissed as purely farcical. For what are these "hostile elements" and what have been their "occasional attacks", their "occasional raid on the British connection" and their "definite challenge?" The answer is simple. It is that the Indian people have been struggling for forty years to be masters in their own country and to make the latter an equal member in the British Empire so that the Europeans will no longer rule and exploit them but be on terms of perfect equality with them as fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor. But Mr. Carr and his fellow-members of the European Association cannot tolerate this and the recent election success of the Swarajists has induced in them a lively sense of fear that their unjustified privileges are being threatened. Hence their frantic appeal to Lord Reading to improve upon his recent threat to the "wreckers". But since his ill-advised speech at the Chelmsford Club Lord Reading has had several unpleasant facts thrust upon his attention. The elections in the country have resulted in the complete rout of the Liberals, who assisted His Excellency in his consistent endeavour to thwart Indian's aspirations for freedom, and whom he callously betrayed by his autocratic exercise of certifying powers. This result has been brought about in spite of the fact that the Swaraj Party candidates entered on the election campaign very late and without sufficient preparation. The "electorates" for whom Lord Reading has so often expressed his solicitude have unmistakeably shown that they utterly condemn his policy and have no illusions about the "Reforms" or their working. To add to Lord Reading's embarassment there has been an inconvenient election in England with disastrous results to the masters whom he has meekly and loyally obeyed. His masters may be ousted from power to-morrow and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his friends may come into power. So Lord Reading is again "puzzled and perplexed" as he was two years ago for quite different reasons. The flattering words of Mr. Carr that "a firm and consistent attitude adopted by Your Excellency and by the executive heads of your administration have served, and will better serve, the interests of India than the continuous concessions to unreasoning agitation have ever done", have fallen flat on deaf ears. A more chastened mood has taken possession of the mind of His Excellency who has, therefore, sought refuge in diplomacy in which he is a past master. So on the question of the Services he thought it wise, unlike Sir George Lloyd, not to say anything except to ask the members of the European Association "to ponder over these questions (of the composition and method of recruitment and conditions of employment of the Services) in the best interests of India and give to Lord Lee's Commission the benefit of your considered opinion."

But more noteworthy than anything else is the absence of any trace in the speech of any threat to the "wreckers" of the Reforms. On the contrary Lord Reading has mobilised all the artillery of blandishment to induce the latter to walk into the parlour of "Responsive Co-operation." The diplomat is at work thus: "Former traditions (of the Swarajist Non-Co-operators) may at first have their influence, but I think, as experience matures, these will be left outside the doors of the Council Chamber and that a truer patriotism may shine forth in the service of India in this period of her opportunity and her test. I trust I may not be mistaken in the hopes I have expressed and that differences of opinion between them and my Government may be solved by mutual good-will and desire for the welfare of India." "Where India is concerned," the artful diplomat proceeds, "I am sure that one and all are according to our abilities and in our conviction true patriots"; "it is as regards the pace of progress and the method of serving India that some differ from others." Therefore, India must hasten slowly. The virtue of patience has been preached too often to the Indian people for Lord Reading's emphasis on it to produce any effect. On the contrary, as Sir William Vincent, an ex-colleague of Lord Reading, virtually confessed last week, the emphasis has been overdone. Having shown how woefully the British administrators had failed in their primary education policy, in not having devoted more money and time to agricultural development, in not training the people for the army or giving them administrative experience and in not preparing the people for self-government, he declared that his countrymen "had got to change with the changing times and the sooner they made up their mind to that the better it would be for future relations." Lord Reading is gracious enough to recognise that "in these days no doubt there is greater rapidity of progress in the world" and "the pulse of the self-expression of a nation beats more quickly," but, so far as India is concerned, she must be guarded against "the pitfalls of rash actions" by the happy expedients of dyarchy, the powers of certification and decennial examinations. And he is exerting his diplomatic powers to the utmost to reconcile the Swarajists to these expedients with the bait of sham concessions.

TOWARDS LIBERAL-LABOUR COALITION.

Though Mr. Baldwin, as head of the numerically strongest party in Parliament, has decided to continue in office, there are indications that his Government is not likely to last long. Mr. Baldwin can remain in power only on sufferance so long as the Liberals, whose votes are the deciding factor, are benevolently neutral. What attitude the Liberals will definitely adopt will be decided at to-day's meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament which Mr. Asquith has summoned. Meanwhile a notable pronouncement has been made by Mr. Lloyd George which will largely affect the decision to be taken to-day. Writing in the "Liberal Magazine" Mr. Lloyd George strongly opposes any understanding with the Conservatives and declares that the gulf between the views of the two Parties is unbridgeable. On the other hand, he thinks that the Government of the country can be carried on for at least a year by either a Labour or Liberal Government, if both the parties agree on mutual support within certain limits. There is no love lost between the Labourites and the Liberals and the executive of the Labour Party has already decided against any Coalition with the Liberals though the discretion of the leaders to meet the situation as best as they deem fit is left unfettered. But necessity creates strange bed-fellows and the present extraordinary situation of the parties may compel the Labour leaders not lightly to reject the support of the Liberals if thereby they can secure an immediate solution of the unemployment problem. That even Labour opinion is gradually veering round to this view is evidenced by the remarkable change of front of the Labour organ, the "Daily Herald," which only last week opposed a Labour-Liberal Coalition and considered that any other alternative was preferable to "union with men whom we have such unconquerable reason to distust" and which now stresses the fact of the compatibility of Labour and Liberal ideals. An important practical consideration with the Labour leaders cannot ignore is that a General Election costs money and the finances of the Labour Party have been heavily drained recently. If Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, having defeated Mr. Baldwin with the help of the Liberals, decides to discard that help he will have immediately to appeal to the country. It is more likely that he would prefer to retain the support of the Liberals for some months by giving precedence to measures which the Liberals would be glad to support.

Notes of the Day.

German opinion on Turkish Republic.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," the able representative of German middle class opinion, has a thoughtful note on conditions in Turkey at present. Reference to Turkish problems was made by several other German papers during mail week, and it shows how keenly Germany is watching Turkish political developments. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" writes: "The old War-State of the Osmanli has now become a republic and Mustafa Kemal Pasha is its first President. The decision on the part of the National Assembly in Angora to declare for a republic will cause no surprise, as it had a year ago deposed Mahomed VI., the last Osmanli Sultan, and had declared as Khalifa another prince from the house of Osman. With Kemal Pasha at its head, the only form of Government on the Western model was a republic. Mahomed who had declared Kemal Pasha a rebel and even after his deposition has taken up the same attitude regarding him, thought discretion the better part of valour and betook himself to the English Island of Malta. He will no doubt lead his oriental life there as a king in exile." The paper proceeds to observe that under the direction of Kemal Pasha as President, and of Ismet Pasha as the Chief of the Executive new Turkey will know how to assimilate to herself Western forms of government and the Turkish people will no doubt exhibit towards the republic the same kind of patience and devotion, because they have trust in their present leaders, as they exhibited towards their former rulers perhaps because of the fear which in the latter case brute force engendered. Now, however, there are no janissaries and Praetorian-like guards as in the Sultan's days which could strike terror. Now there is mutual confidence. But it is an open question, the journal concludes, whether the republican form would stand if a less powerful personality than Kemal Pasha's were to be at the helm of affairs.

Italian Press on German Political Position.

Now that the Italian Press is free from discussing questions much nearer home like the Janina murders and the Fiume quarrel attention is being directed to Italy's part in helping Germany in her struggle. According to the official organ, the "*Popolo d' Italia*," which naturally supports the policy of Mussolini, the present Italian Government is vitally concerned with the Ruhr question, because upon its happy solution depends the possibility of Italy obtaining her share in the reparation charges. Italy has her debts to pay to England and she cannot take an indifferent attitude. But Italy's concern in the matter is due to apprehensions in Rome as regards the change in the balance of power in Europe, if the Ruhr question is decided unfavourably to Germany. So far as the problem of obtaining reparations by working the Ruhr area is concerned, Italian opinion sides with France, but the moment the question of a balance of power in Europe is discussed, it sides with England. The Socialist Press in Italy cannot understand why England does not take up a strong attitude. As regards Germany's difficulties with Bavaria, the "Corriere Romano" observes that "the question: which is better Hohenzollern or Wittensbach, must now take second place in Germany. Her concern ought to be the preservation of national unity. Bavaria is working for the solution of this question in the national sense. So far as one can observe, it is not working for separation from the German Reich." The well-known popular paper "Idea Nazionale" also condemns the French attempt "to separate Bavaria from Germany and is glad to find that French intrigue in that direction has not succeeded." It remarks: "In Bavaria there is only hatred against certain Prussians, and all Catholic Bavarians dislike Prussian Jews. That is all. Anybody who knows Hitler and Kahr personally, knows that they are incapable of separating Bavaria from the German Reich. On the contrary Bavaria has warned the German Government that it must not play into the hands of France, so strongly saturated it is with Nationalist sentiments." The Italian papers sarcastically ask why England, who is protesting against French intrigues with the Rhine separatists, has nothing to say to France about French mischief-mongers in Bavaria. In Italian circles sympathetic to Germany the suggestion is made that Germany should organise a force of national civic gards, taking care to make it independent of either capitalist or purely agrarian interests. This they contend will help in preserving unity.

An Economic Survey for India.

The resolution which the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna has notified his intention to move in the Council of State, and which demands an inquiry into the economic conditions of the Indian people, their wealth per caput and their taxable capacity, deserves the utmost consideration. Government in this country have been so used to considering this land as an inexhaustible mine and, have, of late years, pushed up the limits of taxation so high and in so many directions that it is high time that an authoritative and exhaustive inquiry was made into the real economic conditions of the people of India, which might act as a sort of a curb upon such reckless statements as those in which the retiring Governor of Bombay indulged before the Associated Chambers. "India is woefully, unconscionably poor" is the belief of the Indian nationalist, "and the prevailing policy of Government helps only to intensify that poverty." The officials, on the other hand, apparently living in air-tight compartments of their own, where not even a breath of the real state of India can penetrate, indulge in dreams of higher salaries and allowances, which would be the cruellest mockery could they not be in some-way co-related with the economic ability of the people to bear these charges. The "Reforms" have been, as many careful students of Indian finance had predicted at the time, a most costly proposition. The non-Indian public servant in India, finding his day of absolute authority drawing to a close, engages unconsciously in a final loot which finds definite expression in such propositions as the privilege of commuting the whole pension. To prevent such a loot, to disillusion such thoughtless officials, to redistribute more equitably and more economically the burdens of the State, and to redistribute, wherever possible, those very burdens, it is of the utmost importance that a clear, indisputable picture of the economic condition of India be revealed without any loss of time.

Mr. Sethna's Demands.

Mr. Sethna has done well to demand in his inquiry a majority of non-official Indians. Rightly or wrongly Government in this country has come to be regarded as wholly partisan; and so, if an inquiry of this nature were carried out by their official champions,—in the way, for instance, Prof. Stanley Jevons was made to appear as an apologist of the wretched chapter of mistakes known as the currency policy—there would be absolutely no confidence in such an inquiry. The non-official investigators demanded by Mr. Sethna are, we presume, to be men of qualifications equal in every way to those the Government could possibly discover in the ranks of its Jo-Hukmi servants. It would accordingly follow that the non-official Indians contemplated in this resolution need not necessarily be members of the Legislature. In fact it would be much more profitable to make the Committee consist wholly of experts. Though the Council of State threw out a resolution by the Hon. Sir Dadabhoy at the last session for a committee to investigate into the distribution of the tax-burdens we understand that Government have already appointed their own departmental committee. We regard this course as wholly objectionable. For such a committee, necessarily working in secret and under the official aegis, would not only lack public confidence, but would quite possibly, if unconsciously, be betrayed into erroneous conclusions, conformable to the official angle of vision, which there would be no means to correct afterwards, and which would only augment the existing distrust of Government. Mr. Sethna's resolution is conceived in a broader spirit and if there is already a departmental committee of the kind we have mentioned, it should be amalgamated with the one demanded by Mr. Sethna, while its scope of reference should be extended so as to include the entire purview of the economic condition of India. We can understand, indeed, the anxiety of the Government of India about their principal sources of revenue, faced as they are with the disappearance of the Provincial contributions and the reduction of the Customs Revenue. But, if in a misplaced hurry and anxiety, they needlessly restrict the scope of such an inquiry, they would only add to the complications now besetting the public finances in India.

A Striking Contrast.

A correspondent writes to us: "I beg you to write in your editorial columns a few lines in connection with the poor, famished Government pensioners who have been drawing small pensions of 5 to 50 rupees per month, who have grown old and infirm, and according to Indian customs have not only to maintain themselves but their families too. As the Secretary of State has appointed the Lee Commission for increasing the pay and pension of European gentlemen I hope you will request the Commissioners and Government to represent their grievances from the commencement of the war in 1914, with the enormous increase in house-rents and the cost of foodstuffs in Bombay particularly. You have also published that the Bombay Government has passed a resolution for granting an increase to Government servants who have been drawing Rs. 250 and less, living in Bombay and its suburbs." Our correspondent, we believe, is wrong in saying that the Lee Commission was appointed "for increasing the pay and pension of European gentlemen." It has been appointed to investigate the grievances of European gentlemen respecting pay and pension and some other matters. He also obviously overestimates our influence with Government. We doubt whether the Lee Commission, even if it had the will, is competent to investigate the grievances of poor Indian pensioners, and we doubt whether the Government would consider those grievances worth the cost of a Commission of Inquiry. "Government pensioners who have been drawing small pensions of from 5 to 50 rupees per month, who have grown old and infirm, and according to Indian Customs have not only to maintain themselves but their families too," are not in a position to embarrass Government. But we would call the attention of the Lee Commission, of Government and of the public to the contrast between the "grievances" discussed before the Lee Commission and this utter misery. Think of a Government pensioner, of whatever station in life, doomed to exist and keep his family in existence upon Rs. 5 a month in these days! Few Europeans would imagine that such existence could be prolonged for a whole month. In our opinion, the existence of but one such pensioner—in which we refuse to believe till it is actually shown to us—would be a scandal greater than the whole budget of the I. C. S. demands and grievances.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

"JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB."

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Hitherto my ideas have been, I fancy, in pretty close accord with those of Indian Khilafatists. I now come to a point on which I differ from them: the meaning of the term "Jazirat-ul-Arab". To anyone who has received an Arabic education, the term means simply the Arabian peninsula, excluding Sinai, and bounded on the North by the fertile lands of Syria and Iraq. It does not *include* the fertile lands of Syria and Iraq. To an Arab's understanding, therefor the Prophet's deathbed injunction: "Expel the Jews and Christians from Jazirat-ul-Arab", did not apply to Syria and Iraq, but to the actual geographical peninsula of Arabia (the word "*jazirah*" means peninsula as well as island) which was at that time in complete possession of the Muslims. To think that it applied to Syria, and Iraq is to impute to the Holy Prophet an intention contrary to his teaching and to the teaching of the Coran-esh-Sharif—an intention of aggression. At a moment when the Eastern Roman Empire was preparing for a great crusade for the extermination of the new religion of Islam, it was mere prudence in the Prophet of that new religion to order the expulsion from its territory of people he had reason to suspect of enemy sympathies; but to order the Muslims to turn the Jews and Christians out of enemy territory was the very opposite of the Islamic law of warfare, which makes war illegal save for self-defence.

The case of Jerusalem

To demonstrate the truth of my contention, let us turn to history. The Jews and Christians were expelled from the Arabian peninsula—perhaps not to a man, but as a general order—in obedience to the Prophet's word; they were totally expelled from the Hejjaz and all adjacent regions; but when the Muslims, through the fortunes of the war which followed, obtained possession of the fertile lands of Syria and Iraq, there was no edict of expulsion against Jews and Christians. Take the case of Jerusalem, the second Holy Place of El Islam, from which, if from anywhere, the Muslims might certainly have been expected to expel the Jews and Christians had they believed the Prophet's order to apply to Syria. The General of the Muslim army which reduced Jerusalem, feeling himself unworthy to receive the surrender of that Holy City, sent for the Khalifa Omar ibn-ul-Khattab to come in person and receive the keys from the hands of the Christian Roman officials, who expected a great emperor to arrive in State. Hearing that he was near they gathered at the Eastern gate with pomp. They saw a black slave on a camel coming up the road, and behind him an old Arab walking. At sight of their array the slave dismounted hurriedly, the Arab took his place upon the camel. Thus they reached the gate. The Arab was the great Khalifa, emperor of half the world. He and his slave had travelled, ride and tie—i.e. riding each in turn upon the camel—from Medina, and on the last stretch of the road up to Jerusalem it was the slave's turn to ride! The astonishment of the gorgeous slaves of the Byzantine Empire at such patriarchal simplicity is still remembered in the folklore of the Syrian Christians.

Tolerance of the Khalifa Omar

So also is what happened the same afternoon when the Christian officials took the Khalifa round the churches of the city, fully expecting him to order their destruction or to turn them into mosques. When the hour for prayer came round the Khalifa happened to be visiting the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The obsequious officials wished to spread his carpet in the church itself; but he refused, saying that he himself knew what was due to Christianity but that, if he said his prayers there, some of his fanatic followers in aftertime might claim the church on that account. He had his carpet carried out of the church and up to the top of the steps at a good distance from it. There he said his prayer, at the place where a small mosque—the real Mosque of Omar—stands to-day. He took no valued sanctuary from the Christians; but on being shown a hill of ruins

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 30th November and 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th instant.

COALITION DEAD.

REACTION AGAINST BALDWIN.

CERTAINTY OF LABOUR GOVT.

(BY. B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The outstanding fact that emerges from the week of political manoeuvres and attempted intrigues following the Election is that the Coalition, for the time being, is dead and damned. Everyone is laughing at the wild endeavours of the Rothermere Press to maintain the illusion that the country is clamouring for an alliance of the Liberals and the Tories to keep Labour out. Lord Beaverbrook has frankly deserted his brother millionaire and now urges that the Tories must maintain an independent, separate existence.

Mr. Lloyd George says Labour must be given its fair chance. Mr. Asquith will not hear of association with the Tories and many of his followers are frankly sympathetic to Labour.

Many Tories are disgusted with Mr. Baldwin's decision to stay in office. A week ago he was fully decided to resign. Then he changed his mind under die-hard pressure.

Mr. Garvin, in the "Observer", says:—"No Government of our time has exposed itself to a more scorching blast of censure and parody upon the main question. Far better for Mr. Baldwin to go out with manhood in December than be kicked out with riotous mockery in January."

That is certainly what will happen. A Labour Government in January is now certain. They will bring forward sweeping measures of social reform and go to the country in summer on a strong popular Labour programme.

THIRD EDITOR OF "HINDU".

PROF. GHANASHYAM RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 15.

Professor Ghanashyam, third Editor of the "Hindu" was released on the 13th morning from the Hyderabad Central Jail. He was received at the jail gate by a large number of friends and co-workers and a Nagar kirtan party led him to his house. He had gained 12 pounds in weight while he was in Ratnagiri jail but lost 8 lbs. within five weeks at the Hyderabad jail owing to bad food. He declined to be garlanded saying he may be garlanded when he gave up his life in the service of the country and lay on the bier.

A large public meeting was held at Holmsstead hall presided by Dr. Choitram. Addressing the packed audience for over half an hour, Professor Ghanashyam said that during the last three years the country had produced thirty thousands workers who had been in jail. There was no reason for feeling disappointed or dejected. The country will again rise and restart the fight for Swaraj. Such ebbs and flows occurred in the history of all nations. He described the sacrifices of Italian and Russian patriots before they could gain liberty for their countries. He asked the people not to show merely "soda water enthusiasm" but to make sustained efforts for winning Swaraj and to have confidence in the strength of their *Atma* which must overpower the materialism of the West. In the afternoon he addressed a ladies meeting and held up before them the ancient ideals of Hindu womanhood.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN S COLUMBIA.

VAST REGION AFFECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Quayaquil.—Twenty-seven fatalities occurred in an earthquake which destroyed the artillery barracks and the principal church and damaged almost every house in the town of Tulcan. A vast region in Columbia has been affected and many small towns destroyed.—Reuter.

SUN YAT SEN'S THREAT.

NAVAL CONCENTRATION BY POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Hong Kong.—The Naval concentration off Canton, as a result of Sun Yat Sen's threat to seize the customs on December 6th, comprises fifteen vessels, including the American cruiser "Asheville", a gunboat and four destroyers, four British gunboats and one sloop, one French gunboat and an Italian steam launch.

Replying to the Canton Customs, the Peking Diplomatic body states that it had no power to concede or refuse the request if the Canton Government granted the percentage of customs surplus for 1919-20. This has been arranged between the Governments of Canton and Peking. The Diplomatic body did not participate and therefore is unable to participate now.—Reuter.

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER.

"A DOCUMENT OF INTEREST."

JOURNALISTS' STATEMENT AT PUBLIC TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Constantinople.—In the course of public trial of the accused journalists on being interrogated they stated they received His Highness the Aga Khan's letter by post and published it because it was a document of interest. They declared themselves staunch Republicans opposed to the temporal powers of the Khalif.

The Government organ, "Hakimet-i-Milli," in Angora, prints a violent attack on H. H. Aga Khan in which Britain is lavishly abused.—Reuter.

PRIORITY OVER REPARATION OBLIGATIONS.

GERMAN NOTE TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.

The German representative has handed a Note to Reparations Commission requesting a declaration in principle that priority over the Reparation obligation would be granted for three years to the credit up to seventy million dollars for the purchase of wheat and fats, declaring that the foreign credit for the purchase of approximately a million and half tons of wheat and a monthly supply of ten thousand tons of fats is indspensable, and negotiations have shown they are obtainable if priority is granted.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF GERMANY.

HERR STRESEMANN ON ALLIES' OBLIGATION.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—Germany's obduracy not to admit the legality of the Ruhr occupation which is likely to be the most delicate point of the negotiations now proceeding in Paris was voiced by Her Stresemann to-day. Addressing the Berlin Newspaper Association, he declared that the task of the Committee of Enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay was hopeless unless the position was cleared up in the Rhine and the Ruhr. The best means of bringing back German capital was to restore safety and peace and guarantee Germany's development which was impossible as long as she was unable to show authority in her own territory.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S REPLY TO VON HOESCH.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—A semi-official version of M. Poincare's reply to Von Hoesch voices the readiness to discuss any questions with German representatives, but reserves the right to act in concert with other Allies wherever it is necessary. It also points out the uselessness of any discussion likely to deregate the power of the Reparations Commission and other Allied organisations or tend towards a revision of the Treaty.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, Dec. 17

M. Clemenceau's car on St. Germain road collided with another. All windows of the ex-Premier's car were smashed and M. Clemenceau injured by flying glass. He was taken to hospital with wounds on the tip of the nose and the forehead. They were stitched and his condition is not serious.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY DEVELOPMENTS.

LEAGUE DECIDES TO CALL CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Recent developments in wireless telephony whereby listiners-in in Europe can hear the events proceedings on the other side of the Atlantic and the probable developments in the near future suggested by the present researches into the possibility of seeing by wireless are responsible for an initiative now being taken by the League of Nations for drawing up international rules and regulations. A small committee of experts summoned by the League discussed the proposals recently at Geneva and recommended that a conference be called together about the middle of 1924. Private firms as well as Governments would take part in the conference which would draw up a code of regulations affecting wireless telephony and broadcasting as well as wireless telephony.—B. O. W.

CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA.

A "WANTED" WEAPON.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A message from Belgrade states that the alarming spread of malaria in Russia has led to experiments in the Laboratory of research of tropical diseases which was founded by the Yugo-Slav Ministry with a view to the extermination of mosquito larvae during incubation by covering the water breeding ground with a thin layer of poison gas, which kills the larvae in three minutes, while a small quantity of the gas is not otherwise dangerous.—Reuter.

FAITH IN SUFFERING.

NO MASS DISOBEDIENCE WITHOUT NON-VIOLENCE.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNCILS

NEED FOR CLEAR POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Sjt. C. Rajagopala Chariar replies to Lala Lajpat Rai's address at Jaranwala at some length in this evening's "Hindu". Referring to Lalaji's statement that he had little faith in suffering for suffering's sake and that for practical purposes and immediate problems of life it was a farce which need not be counted upon, Mr. Rajagopalachar says that his remarks, made with many reservations, is apt to mislead those who did not follow him carefully.

Says Rajagopala Chariar "I do not believe that Mahatmaji ever asked people to suffer for suffering's sake. He wants us to suffer in order that wrongs may be righted and in the belief that it is a potent weapon for that purpose, not for mere suffering's sake, which phrase has indeed no meaning. Having decided not to oppose the wrong-doer with physical force, we must find another weapon with which to fight him and which is equally, if not more, effective. If Mahatmaji's teachings has any truth, suffering is such a weapon. We have discarded physical force and if we discard suffering as well what is there left? Are we to go round and round the circle again with persuasions, demonstrations and bluff, which we have found to serve no purpose? To thisk of circumventing the powerful and the vigilant we are dealing with by some skilful process other than physical force or the moral weapon of suffering is a very vain hope. When a critic of Satyagraha says that he has no belief in suffering for suffering's sake, he cannot be understood to be laying down a mere truism. The meaning is that suffering such as we understand Mahatmaji to recommend will produce no political effect. This is a negation of the whole of plan and fundamental principle which under Mahatmaji's lead the nation has accepted as only a practical way to its emancipation. It is not possible for this nation to non-co-operate or fulfil the Constructive Programme unless faith in the efficacy of suffeirng is strong and undisturbed. The enemy has practically unlimited physical force on his side, direct and indirect, and he will unflinchingly use it to baffle our attempts. If we discard the weapon of suffering, non-co-operation must break down. At once we shall be compelled to cooperate at the point of the sword or, what is worse, by the brutal force of economic entanglement. Unless we have faith in the efficacy of suffering and oppose its moral power to enemy's brute force, the basis for further effort and hope (is gone). Our greatest achievement which should be conserved is faith in suffering and the realisation of our infinite capacity to suffer.

AFTER DECEMBER 1921.

With regard to Lalaji's view that Mahatmaji's generalship after Christmas 1921, was faulty and that the aggressive campaign could have been pushed on to success if it had not been stopped abruptly at what Lalji calls the psychological moment, Rajagopala Chariar says:—"It is understandable if the Governor of Bombay had said that we were within an inch of success, in order to exaggerate his own service to the Empire. Without ensuring non-violence, it would have been criminal folly to go on with mass disobedience unless India was prepared to raise the standard, generally of violence. The movement had to be checked when our control over the forces of disorder failed. The enemy is powerless before non-violence, but all too powerful if we are unable to maintain peace. Acharia accepts Lalaji's analysis of the Hindu-Muslim problem in his province and emphasises that one great guarantee for Hindu-Muslim unity is a real and universal acceptance of the creed of non-violence. In regard to internal problems between one community and another, non-violence should be the inviolable creed of all now and for ever before as well as after the attainment of Swarajya—India's hope—and this, her special part in world progress, lies in the attainment of unity along with a diversity of religions and races, and this can only be through the unreserved acceptance of the creed of Non-violence. There is no difference between Lalaji and himself as to the necessity for concentration on the constructive Programme, but Acharia disagrees with Lalaji in regard to the Triple Boycott. Says he:—"The Triple Boycott is no more to be treated as dead now than it was when Mahatmaji suspended aggressive propaganda and ordered Construction, according to the programme adopted at Bardoli. To kill and bury the Triple Boycott means the fatal and certain rebuilding of the prestige of the British Courts, schools and reforms. Bardoli and Nagpur are not apart but one and indivisible. Rajagopala Chariar urges that the Congress should adopt a bold and clear-cut policy.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

He says: "Lalaji says that the Congress as such will not be bound by what Congressmen do in the Councils, yet he suggests that we should not refuse to give the Councillors help and advice. The position is in practice contradictory. We cannot have it both ways. The councils are too big to be treated in an ambiguous manner. Either total dissociation, as decided upon at Calcutta and Nagpur, or the assumption of responsibility and establishment of a connection these are the only true alternatives. Camouflage is not desirable or possible we cannot give and get the assistance and yet pretend that the Congress is apart. Degeneration will then be swift and certain. The country will before long learn eagerly to wait to see what action the Congress leaders take in the Councils. As one leading non-co-operation journal has already put it, such eager awaiting, we know, is fatal to self-reliant effort along other paths. This is the reason why I implore that a clear policy may be laid down by the Congress. It is wrong to deal with a national policy which is a matter of life and death as a matter for polite silence. If we avoid the issue in the Congress, the Congress executive will have to deal with it later on and it is better that the Congress lays down the policy than leave it to the All-India Congress and Working Committees to develop it.

GREAT PATRIOT AND JOURNALIST.

THE LATE KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE.

A special meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held at the Servants of India Society's building, Bombay on Monday, at 6-15 p.m. to record the loss sustained by the Association by the death of its first President—Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. Mr. K. Natarajan was in the chair.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Journalists' Association of India places on record its deep sense of the great loss sustained by Indian journalism by the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of the "Hindu" of Madras and the first President of this Association who, by his earnestness, zeal for his profession and undaunted patriotism, and by his high personal character and abilities, did much to raise journalism and public life to a high level of dignity and capacity."

Mr. Brelvi said that the occasion was too sad for words. It was needless to say how great was the loss to the country generally and the Madras Presidency in particular. The loss was greatest to Journalism and they felt it the more keenly as it had come almost at the very inception of Association. It was not long ago that they had unanimously elected him as the President. Great were their hopes that under his guidance they would carry out the ambitious programme they had in view. It was not necessary for him to describe at length, the services the late Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar had rendered to Indian journalism.

Mr. Durgadas in seconding the resolution said that they had lost a leading light of Journalism and a great political leader.

Mr. Burjorji Apakthyar in supporting the resolution compared Mr. Iyengar to the late Sishir Kumar Ghose who had fearlessly edited the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. B. M. Anandarao was in a reminiscent mood and recalled several of Mr. Iyengar's activities and paid a tribute to his sense of fairplay.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram whole-heartedly associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the resolution. Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar had made the "Hindu"a great power in the land. Mr. Venkat Ram recalled the visit of the Rajah of Pangal to Mr. Iyengar on his sick bed, with a view to enlist the support of the "Hindu" in behalf of the Ministerial'st Party, that was a great advance over the times when the speaker had started as a journalist. Mr. Iyengar had not only made the "Hindu" a great power in the country, but also helped to secure for the profession complete recognition.

Mr. Bhattacharjee in further supporting the resolution said it was desirable to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the great patriot, from which journalists in distress could be helped.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Iyengar both to Indian Nationalism and Indian Journalism.

The Chairman before putting the resolution to vote, made a few remarks about the career of the "Hindu". It was in 1885, he said, that two poor schoolmasters—Messrs. G. Subramania Iyer and Veeraraghavachari started the "Hindu" as a weekly newspaper. The paper then had all the leading Indians of the day as its contributors. It became a daily four years later. After referring to the vicissitudes the paper had passed through, the Chairman referred to its acquisition by the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar in 1905 .He paid a tribute to Mr. Iyengar for improving the paper on the mechanical side and for keeping up the prestige of the paper. The articles in the "Hindu" had been acknowledged by Europeans as some of the best. Mr. Coates had in his lecture the other day said that the "Hindu" was one of the greatest papers in India. Mr. Iyengar was not only a great public man, patriot and journalist, but had also left behind a whole family of Journalists in his sons and nephews.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried amidst solemn silence, all the members standing.

Mr. L. G. Khare next moved that the Chairman be requested to convey the resolution to the family of the deceased After it was seconded, the resolution was passed unanimously. The meeting was then dissolved.

LATE MR. KASTURI RANGA IYYANGAR.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

A public meeting was held this evening at Triplicane Beach under the presidency of Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyyangar to express sorrow at death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyyangar, Editor, "Hindu." Several speeches were made eulogising late Mr. Iyyangar's services to the country and expressing sorrow at his death at a critical juncture of the nation's history. The meeting appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. S. Sreenivasa Iyyangar, Yacub Hussain, T. V. Seshagiri Iyyar, A. Rangaswami Iyyangar, T. Rangachari, T. Prakasam and others to take steps to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyyangar.

Ashes of the illustrious dead have been carried to Prayag by Mr. S. Krishnaswami Sarama for sacred immersion in the Ganges.

BOMBAY MINISTRY.

TWO NEW RECRUITS.

MESSRS. JADHAV AND DEHLAVI.

The following press note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be his Ministers to administer Transferred Subjects:—

1. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah to be Minister of Local Self-Government.

2. The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav to be Minister of Education.

3. The Hon. Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi to be Minister of Forests and Excise.

The gentlemen named above will take upon themselves the execution of their offices on the afternoon of Thursday the 20th December 1923.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS ALTERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 17.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, issues the following:—"In view of the arrival of the President and some other leaders at Cocanada on 23rd noon, the programme of meetings already published stands altered thus:—Informal conference of leaders on the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. Working Committee meeting on the 24th instant at 8 a.m. All-India Congress Committee meeting on the 24th at 2 p.m. which will resolve itself into the Subjects Committee after transacting formal business. All communications to the All-India Congress Committee office from 20th December should be addressed to Camp, Gandhinagar, Cocanada.

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 17.

Mr. Venkatappaya, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, Cocanada, issues the following appeal:—"Now that the Indian National Congress meets for the first time in Andhradesa at Cocanada on the 26th instant, I cordially invite, on behalf of the people of Andhradesa, all leaders to grace the Congress with their presence and to contribute to the success of the session, having regard to the political situation in the country and the attitude of Government. The time has come for all parties to unite and work together for the attainment of Swaraj which is admitted to be the immediate aim of all political parties in the country. As the constitution of the Congress now stands, it is broad enough to include in its fold persons of every political denomination, and I earnestly hope that leaders will generally respond to this invitation.

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 15.

All-India Khadi and Handicrafts exhibition will be opened by Acharya P. C. Roy, Calcutta on 25th December at 8 a.m. The exhibition is located in the beautiful compound of the Ladies' Recreation Club immediately south of Gandhinagar. There are three show rooms, where fine exhibits of khadi, silk and wool, ivory metal and rattan works, toys and leather goods are being demonstrated. Latest date for receiving exhibits is extended to 20th. Experts from Andhradesha and Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati will demonstrate khadi processes, fine border weaving, spinning and weaving of red cotton, wool and carpet making and process of silk from cocoons will also be demonstrated. A separate spinning competition will be held for amateurs and professionals from all-India and suitable prizes will be awarded.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT COCANADA ON 24TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Cocanada at 2 p.m. on 24th December and after transacting formal business the Committee will resolve itself into the Subject Committee. The Congress commences its session at Cocanada on 26th December at 1-30 p.m.

WANTED SADHUS FOR CONGRESS.

Swami Sachinanad wires from Cocanada as under:—The Reception Committee heartily invites a hundred Sadhus (including Buddhist Bhikshus.) Board and lodging and railway tickets will be given free of charge. Applicants should write or wire to Swami Sachinanad, care of the Reception Committee, Cocanada.

SINGAPORE BASE AND AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Dec. 16.

In a speed the Minister for Defence Mr. Bowden hoped the British elections would not interfere with the establishment of the Singapore base, for the postponement of the work would probably mean the reconstruction of the whole naval schema of defence for Australia.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

MR. DAS REJECTS LORD LYTTON'S OFFER.

"OUT TO END DIARCHY"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Mr. C.R. Das has sent a letter to the Governor regretting that he is unable to undertake responsibility regarding the Transferred Departments and stating that the Swaraj Party have decided not to accept Lord Lytton's offer. He points out that the Swarajists [illegible] pledged to put an end to diarchy which [illegible] will be unable to do if they take [illegible] offices. They do not consider it honest to accept [illegible]ce, which is at present the Governor's [illegible] then turn it into an instrument of [illegible]. The Party records its appreciation [illegible] spirit of constitutionalism which actuated Lord Lytton in making the offer.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS AND THE MINISTRY.

PARTY CONFIRMS [illegible]NCE DEMANDS

(ASSOCIATED [illegible]PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The politicians of Bengal have held a number of conferences to-day.

Several Independent members of the Assembly and the Council met and decided to constitute a Nationalist Party, the aim of which will be to attain Swaraj, but not by such obstructive means a sare contemplated by the Swarajists.

Members of the Legislative Council belonging to the Swaraj Party met at a conference, which was not open to the public, but it is understood that it was decided not to accept offices unless the political prisoners were released, the repressive laws withdrawn, provincial autonomy granted, the Meston Award revised and the national demand for Swaraj accepted. It is stated that it was also decided to refuse the Ministers' salaries and refuse the budget if their demands were not granted. But if the Government showed an honest inclination to concede the demands, the position would be reconsidered. The Conference also drew up a pact between the Hindus and Moslems embodying these demands and also stipulating that the killing of cows should not be interfered with, but should be practised in such a manner as not to hurt the religious feelings of the Hindus.

A conference was subsequently held between the representatives of the Swarajists and the Nationalists and adjourned until to-morrow. It is believed that an agreement will probably be reached and the coalition which may thereby be formed may command a majority in the Bengal Council.

DETAILS OF HINDU-MUSLIM PACT

NATIONAL DEMANDS FORMULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Yesterday's Swaraj Party meeting passed resolutions embodying the demands already announced with the addition of the provision that all Government measures are to be rejected until the national demand for at least provincial responsible government is granted. A Hindu-Moslem pact aiming at establishing the foundation for self-government which was also adopted provides for communal representation in the Councils on their population basis and representation on the local bodies in the proportion of sixty to forty according to which community is in majority in the population. It also provides that 55 per cent of Government posts shall be allotted to Mahomedans. Provisions to secure religious toleration include the conditions regarding the killing of cows and stipulations that no legislation affecting religion shall be allowed without the consent of 75 per cent of the elected members of the community concerned and that no music in procession shall be played before mosques. The pact also provides for the appointment of Hindu-Moslem sub-divisional committees consiting of equal numbers of Hindus and Moslems to deal with communal disputes.

It was further resolved that no Swarajist should accept office until the national demands had been granted.

LYTTON DAS INTERVIEW.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Lord Lytton's action in inviting, Mr. C. R. Das to take the responsibility for the Transferred Subjects is severely criticised by the "Statesman" which says a it may well prove a death blow to the "Constitutional Party." It considers the action is in defiance of constitutional usage and of common sense and fairness.

The "Englishman," on the other hand, thinks that if the offer is rejected or accepted under impossible conditions, the Government will be considerably strengthened in the struggle against the Extremists. Lord Lytton's action suggests considerable finesse and no small knowledge of statecraft.

The "Bengalee" thinks that Lord Lytton has entirely changed the orientation of British rule in India and laid the foundations of England's Empire in this country on a very stable basis.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" while considering that Lord Lytton has taken only a constitutional course says he seeks to transfer the responsibility for wrecking the Constitution from his shoulders to those of the Swarajists.

The "Servant" thinks that the strictures on Lord Lytton's action betray a lamentable lack of he sense of humour and does not understand why the envy of the left-handed compliment paid to the Swaraja Party should be felt. The particular Party has taken out the patent of the constitutionalists of to-morrow.

GRIEVANCES OF THE POLICE.

THE SWEATED SERVICE !

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

To-day's sitting of the Lee Commission was devoted exclusively to hearing the Police case, presented by the All-India Indian Police Association and by its Bombay and C.P. Branches. The membership of the Indian Police Association was 553 on 1st January last and has since increased and the Association claims the loyal support of nearly every officer in the service. While in many respects the Association supports the demands of the European Government Servants' Association, its Central Committee decided to stand alone putting forward their demands for a scale of pay exclusively for the Police, calculated on the ordinary starting age and incidents of career of a police officer.

The Association points out that Reform of the Constitution must inevitably be accompanied by loosening of the frame-work of Government and will put severe and increasing strain upon the Security Services and particularly upon the Police. If, therefore, the country is to be given a fair chance of surviving the experiment, the Police must be fortified against disintegrating forces by (i) the maintenance of a high standard in its personnel and (ii) relief from the strain of financial distress. Both these safeguards are threatened. As regards the first, although in the Bombay Presidency, suitable Indian candidates were not available, appointments were given for reasons of political expediency to those who failed to pass the competitive examination. The efficiency of the service is thus likely to be allowed to suffer. Moreover, the proportion of Indians in the superior cadre has been fixed at twenty-two per cent for direct recruits and only eleven per cent for those promoted from the Deputy's grade, although the latter are exactly of the same social status and, being experienced, promise far greater efficiency as district officers.

CONFLICTING DEMANDS.

The Association opposes further Indianisation of the Police until Indians of the right calibre who would rise above considerations of caste and creed and command the confidence of the public, are forthcoming to the extent of one-third of the superior posts earmarked for them at present. The Indian members of the Service differ on this point. They consider that Indianisation has been slow and sparing, that during the Non-co-operation and Khilafat agitation which brought a period of political strain and stress unprecedented in the annals of the police in India, the Indian Officers stood the ordeal. They advocate fifty per cent Indian recruitment. They also claim identical rights and pay with their European colleagues who support them in this demand. As regards the second safeguard, to fortify the police against disintegration, namely, relief from financial distress, the Association points out that when in February 1922 a Police deputation waited on the Viceroy, His Excellency, while sympathising with their grievances, felt powerless in view of financial incapacity, a statement, which was not supported by the grant, few weeks later, of pension concessions to the I.C.S. which must have cost the country some Rs. 270,000. This incident rendered the Police Service profoundly suspicious of the good faith of the Government of India and was largely responsible for the disgust resulting in the tide of retirements on proportionate pensions which are twenty per cent of the total cadre in India. Then again, in the matter of war minimum time scales, the needs of the I.C.S. were liberally satisfied while the orders regarding the police amounted to a mockery. One reason advanced against the police protest was that Government could not anticipate the report of the Islington Commission, while in he case of I.C.S., the findings of the Commission were anticipated to their substantial profit. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is due to the fact that there is no police officer in the Home or Finance Departments and that no machinery exists for Government to hear the service's representation before deciding on the issues.

The Association, therefore urges firstly that the Inspector-General of Police should be made Secretary to the local Government and the Director of the Intelligence Bureau be made Joint Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, and that those two officers should hereafter invariably belong to the police service. Secondly, the Association considers that the existing method of submitting memorials does not necessarily ensure their consideration and that, as recommended by the Desborough Committee in Great Britain, the Government in India should as well agree to the formation of a Central Council of the Service to discuss matters affecting the service with the police authorities and a representative of the Home Department.

PAY AND PENSIONS.

On the question of inadequacy of pay the Association points out the meagre revision last sanctioned which had resulted in uneven distribution. The officers feel the past intensity of competition for their service has fallen off and it would be more marked if the conditions of service in India were well known at Home. It was also due to the abnormal cause of unemployment. But the Association protests against the supply of recruits being made the reason to denp those in the service a living wage, and, due to the importance of a security service, warns against the consequences of letting the discontent continue and grow. The Association urges pay for the junior scale to begin at the age of 20 at Rs. 560 and at the age of 31 with Rs. 1,300. In the case of the senior scale, it will begin at Rs. 850 at the age of 25 and reach Rs. 2,300 at 47, the pay to be drawn at the age of 30 and 31 being 1,300 and 1,500 respectively. A charger allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. is also advocated. The inadequacy of pensions is next emphasised and the observations of the Desborough Committee are quoted to support the special considerations to police in respect of pay and pension due to the responsibilities and obligations of their calling as distinguished from other public servants. The case of Mr. Vickers of the N.W.F. Province is quoted. It is further pointed out that a police officer who was twice wounded by rioters, once narrowly escaping death from a dagger wound in the neck, was refused the injury pension on the ground that the suppression of riots involved the ordinary risk in his appointment! The Association has given in tabulated form the larger number of casualties invilved in the police service compared with other services, and appends a statement received from the Madras branch showing that between 1892 and 1922, 43 officers died on duty and that their 350 years' pensionable service remained unpensioned and was forfeited to the Government. The root of all this is that the rules make concessions to the wounded or injured police not *obligatory* but discretionary.

GUARANTEES.

The Association observes it shall not remain satisfied until it gets these concessions by right and not by grace of Secretaries. Though the Government refuse the police participation in the military casualty rules, they require quasi-military discipline in the police. A claim for proportionate pension for the invalided is put forward and a protest is lodged against the non-grant of family provision for the police which was recommended by the Police Commission of 1902-03 and again by the Islington Commission. The scale of ordinary pension urged is £766-13-4 per annum after 25 and £900 at 30 years of service. The pension for the selection grade to be slightly higher reaching £900 at 27 years' service. In case of the Deputy Inspector-General, the pension proposed is £1,000 and £1,200 for the Inspector General. The scale for invalid pensions commences with £32 after four years' service. On the question of security, the Association observes that officers have been already in many respects handed over to men who have been hitherto hostile and that if a guarantee is not now forthcoming, their case is likely to be obscured in the future by more weighty political considerations. Unless the future entrants are also guaranteed the right to retire on proportionate pension in the event of future reforms effecting their conditions of service, the Association anticipates that some system of short contracts with all its drawbacks may be forced upon the Government by the stoppage of recruitment.

Among other points urged are safeguarding of the interests of the Assistant Superintendents, transference of purely police powers of the District Magistrates to the Superintendents of Police, and introduction of the proposals of the Police Commission regarding subsidized training in England like the I.C.S. and Forest Service.

SCHEME OF REVISION.

The oral examination of all the witnesses on behalf of the Police Associations was in private, Mr. R.J. Hirst (Bihar), Mr. C.P. Cunningham (Madras), Mr. L.H. Cocoon (Bengal) and Mr. P.M. Stewart (Bombay) appeared on behalf of the All-India Indian Police Association, Mr. P.A. Kelly, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. J.R. Jacob and Mr. N.H. Smith appeared on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Police Association and Mr. D.A. Smyth on behalf of the C.P. Branch. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, represented the case of the Indian Members.

The case presented in their memorandum by the Bombay and C.P. branches is the same in broad outlines, as that of their All-India Association. The Bombay branch differs mainly in one respect and advocates revision of the gazetted ranks. In place of the Imperial Service, as at present, they urged (1) An Imperial Service of Europeans consisting of 67 per cent of the superior appointments together with the necessary training and leave reserve of European Assistants, (2) An Imperial Service of Indians comprising 33 per cent of the superior appointments which should be recruited solely from the Provincial Service of Indians comprising all the appointments at present held by the Deputy Superintendents and the necessary reserve. The Association considers this as the most logical division of the service. It will do away with the existing anomaly of Indian Assistant and Deputy Superintendents being recruited on different pay. It will simplify the questions of pay, will improve the general standard of the Indian gazetted officer and will give the sub-Inspector of merit a prospect of reaching the top.

AKALI TRIAL.

A LEADER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 15.

Sardar Sahib Hardial Singh, First Class Magistrate, Amritsar, convicted to-day the Akali Umagaosingh alias Mangalsingh Jathodar, Akali Jatha, Thana Beas, Amritsar District and awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is learnt on reliable authority that from next year the Akali leader's trial will take place at Lahore.

ANOTHER AKALI ARRESTED.

It is reported that the Akali Kastarsingh Jhabbar, companion of Tejasingh Bhuchar, whose arrest has been reported, was also arrested the other day. He too had come out from his previous term of imprisonment on pardon and certain conditions, for violating which his pardon has been cancelled.

ROUND UP OF BABBAR AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Further details received regarding the affray between the police and Cavalry and the Babbar Akali gang at Madar in Jullundur district show that though two of the men, Banta Singh and Jawala Singh were killed, the third Waryam Singh managed to escape through the cordon of police surrounding the village. The police and military had not sufficient men to make the cordon close enough for a dark night. Two revolvers and one shot-gun were recovered.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

To-day the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore passed orders in the case in which Santosh Kumar Mitter and six others were charged with conspiracy to commit dacoity and murder. It was alleged that some of the recent murders and dacoities in and around Calcutta including the murder of Sankaritola Post Master were done by the members of this gang. The Magistrate held that the existence of the conspiracy was proved and committed all the accused to sessions.

THE NIZAM'S MUNIFICENCE.

RS. 10000 FOR CALCUTTA MUSLIM ORPHANAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 14.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has contributed ten thousand rupees to the Calcutta Muslim Orphanage.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY SEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

For the one University seat in the local Council, there were six candidates. Mr. Golwalkar, pleader of Jubbulpore, an Independent supported by the Swaraj Party was declared elected.

At Secunderabad, on December 14th a wedding took place at the All Saints Church, Trimulgherry, the bridegroom being Mr. P. F. Durand M. Sc., of the Nizam's College and the bride Miss Nancy Evans, niece of Dr. (Miss) Evans.

KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The eighteenth of December is the twenty-second Gandhi Day and the last before Cocanada. When Mahatma was asked what message he had to leave to his countrymen he said "Khaddar." Asked the way in which his imprisonment should be protested against, Mahatma answered "I shall like my countrymen to make a voluntary Holi (conflagration) of all *foreign* cloth." That was what he was always keen on insisting, viz., all *foreign* cloth as against British or British Empire cloth.

Boycott of British Empire goods is going the round nowadays and meetings are held from place to place to pass resolutions in favour of Boycott of British Empire Goods. If you go from chawl to chawl you find Malmal (Muslin) of Manchester make being bought not only in yards but in pieces of thirty-nine to forty yards at cheap rates. That is the effect of all these Resolutions for Boycott of British Empire goods. Another effect is that one of the weaving mills in Bombay has closed and a few more are reported to be thinking of putting workmen on short work. The Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester is issuing better reports and an examination of the Commercial reports of the "Chronicle" which are presided over by a prominent Council partisan will show that the "yarns" are steady during some weeks and the "Piecegoods" are steady and firm during some of these weeks in which meetings are abounding for passing resolutions for the boycott of British Empire Goods.

The only good result produced is the weakening of the khaddar movement. Apparently we are thinking with those who have no faith in khaddar and thought it a tyranny to have to put on khaddar and speak of khaddar. That tyranny is to-day broken and it is sufficiently good non-co. operation to put on a coat of China silk and a pair of French boots. Never mind if the Supreme Court of United States have by one stroke deprived Indians settled in America for decades of their right to live in the States and have even deprived them of properties owned by them all these years on the basis of earlier judgments of Courts in U. S. A. We shall go on importing goods from U. S. A. Never mind if a mill in India has to stop work, it is sufficiently patriotic to buy Japanese cloth. Discourage khaddar and encourage mills. Never mind if British machinery has to be bought. Some care may have to be taken to camouflage the affair. Those merchants who figure on the platforms should not themselves order the machinery. A Company like the Tata Power Co. Ltd. should secure a loan of about a crore of rupees in England on condition that orders worth at least three-fourths of the loan should be placed with British manufacturers. With that British machinery electric power should be generated after dispossessing agriculturists and with that electric power, Swadeshi mills should be worked. Indians should buy cloth manufactured in such mills and then attend meetings either as speakers or as listeners to pass amidst applause resolutions to boycott British Empire goods. People may put shirts and peherans of Ralli Brothers' or some such company's muslin and then say that they put on Swadeshi cloth. They will be sufficiently good patriots to conduct Congress affairs and represent the Congress within the Legislative Councils to answer stroke by stroke manoeuvre by manoeuvre and tactics by tactics.

Those that love Mahatma and do not desire more demonstrations should behave as Mahatma has asked. Let them do some spinning if possible at least on the 18th inst. Let them visit any Khadi Bazar like the one which will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 18th December by the continuous watchfulness of Mr Bharucha. Let us remember that khaddar is at once a defensive and offensive weapon. Khaddar alone will consolidate the village which is the mainstay of India and to which was Mahatma's heart riveted. Khaddar alone will help us to remove the untouchability of a fifth of us, which is the main obstacle in our way of getting Swaraj. It does not matter where the individual M. K. Gandhi is. What matters is how far we carry out the Mahatma's message which he summed up in one word "Khaddar." Even the British Boycott party will succeed in their pet programme only, if they help the propagation of khaddar spirit i.e. "the willingness to do without so many things." —Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.
B. V WARERKAR.

WOMAN AND KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whenever the Dakshini and South Indian ladies are appealed to, to wear khaddar *sarees*, we seldom fail to hear the retort that khaddar *sarees* are so heavy, that they cannot lift so much weight. Is it really a fact? Does a khaddar saree (of 9 yds) weight more than 4 lbs. at the most? If a Dakshini or South Indian lady can carry a year-old child of hers all day in her arms, without the least thought of fatigue, if she can carry a pitcherful or bucketful of water and ascend three stories when the water-pipe fails or walk over a couple of miles with the water-pot on her head in country parts, will it be so very troublesome for her to wear a khaddar *saree* of three or four pounds weight? Is it not, then, a mere lame excuse? Does it not clearly show that these ladies have not got as much affection for khaddar as they have for their own babies?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

SIR. G. LLOYD AT TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Luxor.—The work is steadily proceeding for the reopening of Tutankhamen's tomb. There has been a large influx of visitors, the latest arrivals being Sir George and Lady Lloyd.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MILLS SITUATION.

WARNING OF SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Social Service League of Bombay has issued the following warning to the mill-hands:—

"It is strongly rumoured that the Bombay mill-hands are thinking of going on a general strike. The following points will be helpful in deciding whether a general strike of mill-hands is likely to be successful this time:—(1) A strike that may succeed in achieving its object during the time of prosperity cannot hope to do so when the industry is not prosperous and there is an all-round depression of trade. (2) There has not been much demand for cloth this year, and in addition to it, at present the rates of raw cotton have risen so high that it is not at all profitable for the mill-owners to work their mills. (3) A lot of stock is lying idle and it being not profitable to turn out new goods, the Agents of some three or four mills have declared their intentions of closing them. (4) Under these conditions, a general strike of mill-hands, if it takes place, will be welcomed by the mill-owners, a lock-out extending over a long period may be declared. (5) In case, a lock-out is declared it will not be possible for the mill-hands to sustain their strike for a long time. Besides, in consequence of the unsatisfactory crops in many parts of the country the mill-hands have not much to fall back upon in their native villages. (6) After a month or so of the strike, when the grain-dealers and the Marwaris will refuse to supply grain on credit, or advance loans any longer, the strikers will be reduced to the necessity of resuming work unconditionally. (7) At Ahmedabad the mill-hands have their well-organized Unions supported by funds. Still a few months back when they went on a general strike, they had to accept, owing to the depression of cotton industry, conditions involving more loss than gain to themselves, as the result of the strike. The mill-hands in Bombay are quite unorganized and they have no funds on which they can depend during the period of strike. How, then, can they hope to succeed where their more organized brethren in Ahmedabad have failed? (8) It is said that the mill-hands are going to resort to strike with the object of securing the annual bonus, which the mill-owners say they are unable to pay this year. But the strike under the present conditions may lead to the loss of wages for a number of days, in addition to that of the annual bonus, as it is certain that the strikers will have to return unconditionally to work in the end. Surely, it is not in the interests of the mill-hands to go on a general strike and thereby invite a double loss. (9) If the mill-hands have their grievances with regard to the non-payment of the annual bonus or in connection with any other matter, they should proceed costitutionally by organizing meetings, electing their representatives to plead their cause and sending a deputation to the Mill-owners' Association instead of at once resorting to strike. (10) In short, it behoves all the mill-hands to consider calmly whether it is in their interests to go on a strike when all the circumstances are unfavourable to its success and thereby court starvation and misery and also subject women and children to privations unnecessarily."

SITUATION ON MONDAY.

WORKERS OF 3 MORE MILLS "DOWN TOOLS."

Though the situation of lock-out of the workshops at Matunga remained unchanged on Monday, the Bombay labour question has developed one more complication in the strike of about fifteen hundred mill-workers of three different mills in the city. Although for some time past some labour leaders were actively engaged in persuading the mill-workers not to go on strike in view of the general depression in the mill trade and despite the resolution passed by a mass meeting of the mill-workers held at Parel, on Sunday last, about 1,500 operatives of three principal mills in the city "downed tools" on Monday. On Saturday the mill-workers were paid off their monthly wages, and it was apprehended that if not all at least some mills would be closed down owing to a general strike. The apprehension did not prove groundless, however, because, about a thousand operatives of Jacob Sassoon Mills situate at Sopribag after their mid-day recess struck work. Likewise 400 weavers of Mathuradas Mills situate at De Lisle Road and 37 operatives of the Premier Mills situate at Fergusson Road followed suit. The police were informed of this incident who promptly repaired to the scenes of strike. While the operatives of Jacob Sassoon Mills did not assign any reason for strike, the operatives of the other two mills seemed to have been dissatisfied with their wages and demanded certain uniform increase.

STRIKE IN BRADBURY MILLS.

In the afternoon after the midday recess some operatives of the Bradbury Mills, too left work demanding an increase in their wages.

6TH NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

At the meeting of the reception committee of the sixth session of the National Liberal Federation of India, with Dr. Paranjpye in the chair, Sir Hormusji Wadia's letter resigning the chairmanship of the reception on grounds of continued ill health was considered. The same was regretfully accepted and Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole unanimously elected to take his place. Mr. Vaze having rendered his resignation of the Secretaryship of the Committee owing to his deputation to Kenya, Mrs. Kamalabai Gandhi was elected to fill the vacancy.

KARARI RIOTS CASES.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

Mr. E. L. Yorke, Sessions Judge of Allanabad, delivered judgment to-day, in the two 'karari' riots cases, in which certain Sunnis and Shiahs were respectively charged with rioting and murder over some religious dispute in April last. The hearing had commenced in August and several hundred witnesses were examined. The Judge found three Shiahs—Muzahir Hossain, a big zemindar, Buddha, his servant and one Akhtar Hossain, guilty of rioting and murder and sentenced them to be hanged. Twenty-eight others were also found guilty of rioting and murder and sentenced to transportation for life. Thirteen Shiahs were acquitted. Three Sunnis were also acquitted and forty-six Sunnis were found guilty of rioting and causing grievous hurt and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A large number of sympathisers of either sect had assembled to hear the result but the prisoners were removed without any demonstration.

AGRA RIOTS SHOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 17.

In the Agra riots shooting case, Mr. Raj Narain, City Magistrate, has committed the accused Mohan Lal, the servant of Seth Jaswant Rai, Cantonment contractor and Honorary Magistrate, to the Court of Session under Section 307 I. P. C. (attempt to murder). The case is causing a great sensation and large crowds attended the court at every hearing.

AGRA, Dec. 15.

The Agra riots shooting case was continued to-day. Witness, Parshotam said he heard two reports of gun and heard a crowd of Mahomedans shouting "maro." The accused who was at the door of Seth Jaswant Rai's house fired a gun in the air. It was a blank shot. Mahomedans retreated. Cross examined the witness said that the accused kept that gun with him during the day also. The witness did not see him loading the gun. Mahomedans did not assault any one but their attitude was threatening.

Chagan Lal said his shop is close to Seth Jaswant Rai's house. He saw a huge crowd who looked like Mahomedans shouting "maro, Seth Jaswant Rai ko looto." Witness heard the report of gun near Jumma Masjid. The crowd reached Seth Rai's 'Zenana' house. Witness now heard the report of a gun in Roshan Mohalla and cries that the Collector was coming. Mahomedans then ran away. Cross examined, witness said he was Seth Jaswant Rai's tenant. Witness saw no one beaten by Mahomedans.

Ashiq Ali said, he was 'Head Writer at the Kotwali and recorded a report under section 457 I. P. C.

Mohanlal and other witnesses spoke of the agitated Mahomedan mob and their threatening attitude.

Naik Abdul Gaffur, Police Moharrir said that Seth Jaswant Rai reported the case of Giswar (who was murdered) by telephone. Cross examined witness did not recognize the voice of Seth Jaswant Rai but the man telephoning said he was Seth Jaswant Rai.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines and oblige?

I made further inquiries into the condition of my brother Sj. Vinayak Savarkar's health, which reveal that he was badly suffering from dysentery about a fortnight back. This information, it seems, required this much time to filter through the rigid and rigorous atmosphere of an Indian Jail, by which time, he has recovered and 'is in good health' at present.

I am, however, thankful to Mr. Gennings, the Director of Information, for his prompt enquiries regarding this case, and I gladly accept his statement, which is corroborated by the Superintendent of the Yeravada Jail, in his telegram in reply to mine.

It is gratifying to all of us, to know, that Sj. Vinayak Savarkar is in good health at least at present, for which I pray God. —Yours, etc.,

N. D. SAVARKAR,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Jutes opened after the week end with an excited tone and a considerable turnover took place in Howrahs at about a rupee over the previous closing quotations. Cives also improved by three quarters of a rupee, Reliances Lansdownes, Belvederes and Budge Budges were also strong features. Generally speaking all the stocks dealt in showed a higher level in values. Cottons kept steady with a limited business. Coals with an expense of business were still limited. A steadier tone was noticeable and Burrakur, Raneegungee, Nazira and Talcher all being wanted. Teas, with sellers holding off, transactions resulting were moderate in volume. Miscellaneous disclosed no features of any importance with the exception of Indo-Burma tin which notes some advance. Government securities were in better demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 90/4 s.l. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 95 s.l., 5½ per cent 102/3 s.l., 6 per cent bonds 1930 101/8 s.l. 6 per cent Bonds 1932 103 s.l.

Railways.—Sara Serajgunge Railway 76/8.

Cottons.—Agra United 2/12, Dunbar 188, Kesoram 5/7.

Jutes.—Albion 400 s.l: Alliance 492/8: Anglo-India 361 s.l.: Auckland 153 s.l.: Barnagore 127: Belvedere 457 s.l.: Birla 7/2: Budge Budge 416: Cheviot 256: Clive 28/5 s.l.: Dalhousie 310 s.l.: Delta Pref. 97: Fort Gloster 689: Do. Pref. 111: Fort William 257 s.l.: Howrah 37/40: Hooghly 54: Hukumchand Ord. 7/4: Kamarhatty 492/8 s.l.: Do. Pref. 98 s.l.: Kanknarrah Pref. 97: Lansdowne 241: Aihati 238: National 275/8: Northbrook 42/12: Orient 186/8: Presidency 6: Reliance 43/12: Standard Pref. 92 s.l. Union 410 s.l.

Coals.—Burrakur 33/10 s.l. Equitable 25: Gopalichuck 13 3/4: Ghusick and Muslia 13 3/4 X. D.: Kalapahari 33: Nazira 10/8: New Beerbhoom 33/12 c.d.: Patmohna 3/8: Parasea 5: Raneegunge 12 x.d.: Satpukuria and Asansol 3/12: South Govindpur 1/8: Talcher 7/4.

Miscellaneous.—Indian iron and steel 34: Kumardhubi Engineering ord. 4/4 s.l.: B. I. Corporation ord. 5/2: Do. defd. 9: Indo-Burma Tin 7: Howrah oil 14/2.

Tea Companies.—Atal 16/12: Paradighi 402/8 Bishnauth 27: Contral Cachar 95: East India 13/12: Kasimara 61/8: Kalacherra 87 s.l. Margarets Hope 130: New Chumta 33/4: Sapoi 20: Targpani 13/6.

Exchange.—Bank's telegraphic transfer one shilling five pence and demand drafts one shilling five and one thirty second pence.

INDIANISATION.

MOTION LOST IN CORPORATION.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, moved and Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to frame estimates for lengthening out the galleries for the public in the Municipal Hall and that he be informed that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the amount on the request of the Standing Committee.

Mr. H. H. Havelwala moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner requesting him to make report as to the practicability of enlarging the gallery.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala in seconding the amendment said when questions of public interests were discussed by Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat Municipalities people in a large number used to go there to hear the proceedings. Likewise in Bombay too on several occasions a number of citizens came to hear the discussions on important subjects but the gallery was too small to accommodate them. It was their duty to provide facilities for the citizens who would like to watch their proceedings in the Corporation.

Mr. J. Boman Behram moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee to which Mr. Fry suggested that it be referred to the Sitting Accommodation Committee. Mr. Boman Behram agreed to incorporate the suggestion in his amendment and it was agreed to and adopted.

CORPORATION AND INDIANISATION.

Dr. Jethaad V. Vora then moved.

That in view of the fact that Mr. Trivess Smith, Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, is likely to retire in the near future it is highly essential that a capable Indian should be associated with him from now so that when Mr. Trivess Smith retires it would be possible to fill the vacancy by an Indian of neccessary experience and training. The Corporation, therefore, requests the Commissioner to submit proposals in that behalf at an early date.

Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding the resolution said time had come to Indianize the Service. Perhaps in future they may be handicapped for want of a man with efficient knowledge of Tansa Works and it was therefore proper that they should take steps to train an Indian from now in the mystery of Tansa Works.

Mr. V. A. Dwarkar in opposing the resolution said they should not do any wrong to a person who had served the municipality for 15 years. If it was not due to Mr. Neven they would not have got the water supply which they did in 1920 in 24 hours.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had done his best to employ as many Indians as possible on the Tansa Completion Works. He would have engaged still more Indians but they did not like the jungle life. He had still two more Indian Assistant Engineers whom he proposed to employ and he hoped when another scheme was inaugurated it would be more Indianized.

Dr. Vora's resolution was lost.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Corporation then considered the first report of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the appointment of an officer to suggest in what directions retrenchment could be effected in the various departments of the Municipality.

The president at the outset explained the circumstances in which the Committee had recommended that Mr. Masani, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, should be entrusted with the work, and said one or two of those who had dissented from the Committee's report had prejudged M. Masani's report and scented departmental bias in it. In the circumstances he (president) was constrained to point out that it would not be fair to Mr. Masani to call upon him to undertake the disagreeable duty against his own inclinations. He had chivalrously offered to assist the Corporation in the matter. If even before his report was received attempts were made to underrate it, they should not place him in a false position.

Dr. M. C. Javle then moved for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved an amendment that the report be sent back to the Committee.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the Retrenchment Committee was appointed in July 1922 and its report is out after a year and a half and therefore no good purpose would be served to send the report back to the Committee if they really meant serious business of retrenchment. Mr. Masani said that unless the whole Corporation was agreeable to appoint him he was not willing to undertake the task but he (speaker) would assure the Corporation that as long as he was there, the Corporation would not be unanimous. He was going to oppose the appointment of Mr. Masani. He therefore moved an amendment that the Committee be requested to suggest suitable names for the appointment.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said an outsider would not understand the technical matters of the Municipality.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said if any one was fit for the appointment it was Mr. Masani as he had studied the workings of the different departments of the Municipality. The retrenchment could only be effected, he said, by the co-operation of the Commissioner or by a drastic reduction of 10 per cent in the expenditure as the Legislative Council had done. He thought an outsider would have to study the Municipal administration for six months before he advised any retrenchment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the best way was to ask their executive to suggest 10 per cent reduction before they came with their budget before the Corporation, or failing that to ask the outsider whom they appoint that the Corporation expected of him a recommendation of 10 per cent reduction.

The Commissioner said the work should be done by a single officer who should have a sufficient status.

Mr. J. B. Boman Mehram suggested that the Commissioner be appointed as Retrenchment officer to effect 10 per cent reduction and Mr. Masani be appointed to act as Commissioner.

POLLING RESULTS ON THURSDAY.

On taking votes on Mr. Boman Behram's amendment 28 voted for and 29 against it. On poll being demanded 29 voted for it and 30 against it. At this stage it was pointed out to the president that at the time of the first count Mr. Nariman was not present and his vote in favour of the amendment should not be counted. Mr. Nariman admitted this but said Mr. Kanji too entered the hall along with him when the poll was being taken. As Mr. Kanji had voted against the amendment he said it should not be counted too. As some members said Mr. Kanji was present when the first count was taken, but he (Mr. Kanji) having left the hall by this time, the president postponed declaration of the result of the poll till Thursday next.

AGA KHAN'S STABLES.

IRISH PROPERTIES PURCHASED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is stated the Aga Khan has acquired from Captain Greer Curragh the properties of the Sheshoon Turf Lodge and Whitehall for purpose of breeding his own horses many of which are likely to run in Ireland. The purchases involve about four hundred acres of best land.—Reuter.

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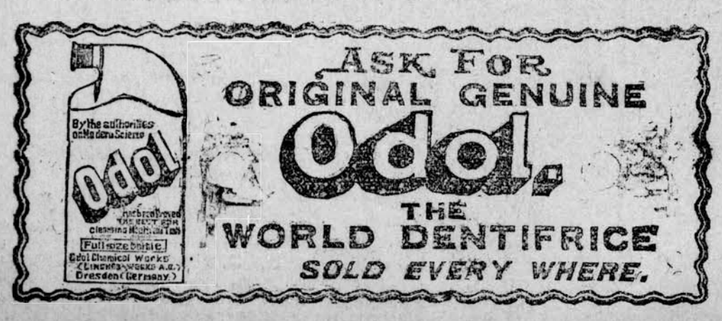

COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR DELEGATES

The Secretary of the Reception Committee Khilafat Conference and Jamiat-ul-Ulema wires from Cocanada:—

All delegates and visitors to the All India Khilafat Conference and Jamiat-ul-Ulema to be held at Cocanada on the 27th and 29th instant respectively are requested to bring with them sufficient warm beddings. The Ali Brothers arrive at Cocanada on the 23rd instant. The All India Central Khilafat Committee will begin its sittings from the 24th. Prominent Ulemas and leaders are expected to attend. The Provincial Committees are requested to early send the lists of delegates and visitors. The arrangements are nearly completed.

SHAUKATABAD.

The pandal and quarters have been electrically lighted and water pipes have been installed. For the convenience of the visitors, a special railway platform has been constructed wherefrom the Muslim quarters are a minute's walk. The Muslim block, namely Shaukatabad, happens to be just beside the Congress pavilion. Ulemas and intending visitors are requested to give previous intimation as to their arrival. All Ulemas members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema will be freely boarded and lodged. Press representatives tickets will be issued here on the 24th on personal application. Those whose applications have not been previously received will not be entitled to get free passes.

MORE RAILWAY BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 16.

Owing to breaches between Gangaikondan and Pettai booking of goods and passengers to stations between Gangaikondan and Pettai and beyond is stopped until further advice.

ALL INDIA KSHATRIYA MALI CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, Dec. 15.

The All India Kshatriya Mali Mahasammelan will be held on the 29th and 30th December at Jodhpur, Rajputana, to ascertain means of uniting all sects of that community which are at present living in different parts of the country. All parties interested in the matter are cordially invited to join the Conference on the occasion. Lodging and boarding arrangements have been made by the Reception Committee.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The death has occurred of Lord Willoughby de Broke.—Reuter.

[Lord Willoughby De Broke (19th Boron) was the eldest son of the 18th Lord Willoughby De Broke and Geraldine, and was born in 1869. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Warwickshire Yeomanry 2nd Line Regiment which he commanded during the war. He represented Rugby, Warwickshire in the House of Commons from 1895 to 1900.]

DEATH OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF AUNDH.

The Heir-apparent, Aundh State, Prince Shri Rajesaheb. Pant Pratinidhi, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, son of Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A., Chief of Aundh, died in Bombay on Sunday night after an illness lasting over a few weeks. Born in 1892 he graduated with distinction in 1912 and after serving as a probationer in the State for some time he passed his LL.B. and then qualified himself for the Bar in England whence he returned only last year. He was a prince who had given every promise of taking a prominent part in State's affairs and his death is mourned by a very wide circle of friends both within and outside the State.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

There has again been local rain in south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Trivandrum, Kodaikanal three inches, Madura one, Trichinopoly one and half, Coimbatore half and Negapatam three quarters.

The disturbance in Kashmir unimportant and is passing away eastwards.

Forecast:—Local rain in south Madras.

B. M. Bose, Brij Beharilal, Sheik Facruddin and other directors of the Allahabad Tanneries Limited (in liquidation) are being tried before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, under Section 103 of Indian Companies Act, for starting business in contravention of law. Bose has already been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for making a false declaration before the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

Kazi Syed Hifanat Ali Saheb, Pleader and President Municipal Committee Khandwa, was on Saturday declared elected to the Narvadha Division Mohammadan rural constituency of the C.P. Legislative Council. He got 1278 votes and his rival Syed Ghulam Hossain of Narsinghpur got 104.

IMPORTS OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

RESULTS OF ENHANCED CUSTOMS DUTIES.

BY SIR D.E. WACHA.

It may not be unprofitable at this juncture, when the Trade Return for the 12 months that ended on 31st March, 1923, is before the public for some months past, to ascertain the cause or causes of the colossal decline of 103 crore rupees in the total value of private merchandise as recorded therein, compared to those of 1920-21. It would seem that the enhanced customs duties is one of the chief causes of that heavy decline. This will be quite evident from the analysis of the statistics of imports and import duties recorded in the Trade Return for the triennial period.

TABLE I. (In Crore Rupees.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Private Merchandise ..	335.59	206.34	232.59
Amount of Duty realised ..	24.63	29.41	35.59
Average Rate of Duty ..	7.34	14.25	15.30
Percentage of enhanced duty compared with duty levied in 1920-21		94.14	108.45

1. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the value of imports of private merchandise registered in 1921-22, as compared with those of 1920-21, declined by 129.25 crores, equivalent to a diminution of 38.51 per cent. while the duties realised, at an average rate of 14.25 per cent., the sum of 29.41 crore rupees. The 'actual' increase was 4.78 crores in excess of the preceding year or 19.40 per cent. only, which was very poor indeed.

2. Taking 1922-23, the imports over the preceding year improved by 26.25 crores; they still were below those of 1920-21 by 103 crores, say, 30.70 per cent. In 1922-23 the rate of the duty imposed averaged 15.30 per cent. or 7.96 in excess of 1920-21. The 'actual' yield of the duties in 1922-23 was 10.96 crores in excess of that realised in 1920-21, say 44.50 per cent.

3. The statistics exhibited in the foregoing Table I may be conveniently summarised as under:—

TABLE II. (In Crore Rupees.

Comparison with 1920-21.

	1921-22	1922-23
Amount of Decrease in Imports	129.25	103.00
Percentage of Decrease .	38.51	30.70
Actual Increase in Duties realised	4.78	10.96
Percentage of Increase of Duties realised.. ..	19.10	44.50

It will be seen that while imports in 1921-22 declined 38.51 per cent., compared to 1920-21, the duties, 'in spite of an enhancement' of 94.14 per cent. did not bring to the State Treasury more than a poor 4.78 crores or 19.40 per cent. only over that of 1920-21! It will be admitted that from the financial point of view it was considerably disappointing. In other words, while 'the duties were raised nearly a hundred per cent.' the 'actual' yield of the duties, in 'proportion to the enhancement were, only twenty per cent.'!

4. In 1922-23 there was a decline of 30.70 per cent. in the yield compared with 1920-21. In 1922-23 the average rate of duty imposed came to 15.30 per cent. which, in other words, signified that it was 108.40 per cent. of that of 1920-21. The ratio of the actual amount of the realised duties worked to 44.50 per cent. which, compared to 19.40 per cent. of 1921-22, was decidedly an improvement. But having regard to the fact of the 'incidence of the duty' in 1922-23 being 'more than double', say, 108.45 per cent., it was comparatively poor. Stated in a simple form, while the duties more than doubled in 1922-23 only forty-five per cent. was the share of the actual realisation!

5. It will not be denied that so far the sanguine expectations entertained by the Finance Department of the Government of India were not realised even fully half! The duties realised were yet short in spite of the doubling. This must be attributed to the diminished imports, namely, 103 crores less in the recorded value than those of 1920-21.

6. But it may be even fairer for purposes of comparison that we take the 'average' results of imports and realisation of duties for 1921-22 and 1922-23 and examine them with those of 1920-21.

TABLE III. (In Crore Rupees.)

Average of 2 years 1921-22 and 1922-23

	Crore Rs
Decrease of Imports compared to 1920-21	116.13
Percentage of Decrease	34.60
Rate of Enhanced Duty ..	14.77
Percentage of do.	101.22
Increased of Duties actually realised	7.87
Percentage of do. do. ..	32.00

7. The foregoing table of averages clearly shows:—

(a) That the value of imported private merchandise 'decreased' on an average 34.60 per cent. in comparison with 1920-21.

(b) That the average rate of the enhanced duties was 101.22 per cent. in comparison with 1920-21.

(c) That the yield of the enhanced duties increased by 32 per cent. giving an average only of 7.87 crores in excess of 1920-21.

8. What may be the reasonable inference deducible from the statistics? This: that while the annual average of imports in 1921-22 and 1922-23 declined 34.60 per cent. the duties, in spite of having been more than doubled, only yielded 22 per cent.! It was exceedingly incommensurate.

9. Of course, the depression in the world-trade which prevailed during 1921-22 and 1922-23, owing to the instability of international exchanges and other causes, had had their adverse influence on the course of the country's imports. But it will not be denied that the principal cause of the lesser yield may reasonably be attributed to the duplication of the import duties. In Table IV. exhibited below, is given, for purposes of comparison, the chief articles imported in 1922-23 which yielded a larger amount of duties compared to 1920-21, when the average rate of duty was, as before stated, 7.3½ per cent.

TABLE IV.

Comparative Statement of the yield of Duties on the Principal Articles imported in 1920-21 and 1922-23. (In Crore Rupees.)

ARTICLE	1920-21	1922-23	Increase	Decrease.
Liquors ..	1.88	2.34	.46	..
Sugar	1.09	4.41	3.32	..
Salt	1.48	2.03	0.55	..20
Tobacco ..	1.31	1.55	0.24	..28
Kerosine Oil ..	0.52	0.87	0.35	..
Grey P.-Goods ..	2.00	3.26	1.26	..
Bleached do ..	1.70	1.62	..	0.
Coloured do ..	2.72	1.50	..	1.
Machinery ..	0.52	0.63	0.11	..
Iron or Steel ..	0.52	1.41	0.89	..
Steel	0.13	0.36	0.23	..
Railway Materials ..	0.34	1.07	0.73	..
Provisions ..	0.28	0.45	0.17	..
Spices	0.15	0.36	0.21	..
Tea	0.04	0.07	0.03	..
Apparel	0.27	0.17	..	0.10
Carriage and Carts ..	1.12	0.15	..	0.97
Chemicals ..	0.20	0.35	0.15	..
Hardware ..	0.81	0.88	0.07	..
Instruments ..	0.43	0.41	..	—0.02
Dyes	0.32	0.49	0.17	..
Paints	0.16	0.22	0.06	..
Glassware ..	0.34	0.32	..	—0.02
Metals	0.70	1.07	0.37	..
Paper	0.72	0.60	..	0.12
Yarn	0.28	0.14	..	0.14
Haberdashery ..	0.28	0.16	..	0.12
Woollen Yarn ..	0.38	0.22	..	0.16
Building Materials ..	0.17	0.28	0.11	..
Cinema Films ..	0.00	0.02	0.02	..
Packing Material	0.01	0.01	..	..
Soap	0.10	0.17	0.07	..
Umbrellas ..	0.03	0.06	0.03	..
30 Per Cent. Duty.				
Confectionery ..	0.03	0.07	0.04	..
Motor Cars &c.	0.51	0.56	0.05	..
Silver Plate ..	0.08	0.08	..	..
Silk P.-Goods ..	0.49	0.81	0.32	..
Toys	0.07	0.16	0.12	..
Total..	22.28	29.83	10.50	2.75
Increase ..	7.55		7.55	

10. It will be noticed from the above statistics that the larger yields were on account of the undermentioned commodities:—

	Crore Rs.
1. Sugar	3.32
2. Grey P.-Goods	1.26
3. Iron or Steel	1.12
4. Building Materials	0.73
5. Salt	0.55
6. Liquor	0.46
7. Kerosine Oil	0.35
8. Tobacco (Cigarettes) ..	0.24

11. The imports of sugar were abnormal and really saved the situation. The increase in reality was a windfall. But for the dumping of that commodity the yield might have been considerably lower. As to iron and steel, having regard to the fact that stocks had been bare, it was not a matter of surprise that there was a satisfactory yield. So, too, in reference to the imports of Lancashire grey piece-goods. There was nothing phenomenal in the increase in the imports of building materials, seeing that buildings and public works of a variety of character are still to the fore in different parts of the country, specially in Bombay and Bengal.

12. No doubt the several important increases 'as increases' are good, but considered in relation to the doubling of duties in 1921-22 they could hardly be deemed commensurate. And none can gauge their true measure better than the Finance Department itself. They are very much below what might have been expected.

13. On the other hand, instead of even a tolerably satisfactory yield in coloured goods, prints and calicoes included, there was actually a diminution of 21.97 crores compared with the recorded value in 1920-21. The yardage fell from 489,255,755 to 143,789,513! This heavy decline must be principally attributed to the increased duty. The lesser yield of duty on motor cars and cycles, etc., is easily accountable owing to a substantial diminution in the number imported. The number fell from 23,446 in 1920-21 to 5,659. No wonder dealers in these vehicles were hard hit while many cars remained in bonded warehouses without payment of duty.

14. In conclusion, it may be useful to ascertain how far prices of the principal commodities imported were affected by reason, chiefly no doubt, of the enhanced duties. From official statistics, available till 1921-22, of the declared value 'per unit' of the chief articles of imports that in many a case (vide Table at the end) higher prices, double and treble, had to be paid by importers owing to inflation. When to these higher prices are added the actual duties paid on them and the profits, not only of the wholesale dealers, but the intermediaries and retail dealers, it will be easily realised how burdensome it has become for the ultimate consumer to buy the many articles of daily consumption and utilities. Both the European and the Indian community have had to bear with patient resignation this burden. Of course, it would require a laborious and most careful investigation to ascertain the various causes that have been so largely contributory to the endearment just referred to. Diminished quantities and higher cost are one thing, while heavy transportation charges and duplication of customs duties are another. Specially it would be useful to ascertain how far the law of diminished return has operated in the case of many an article of import. It would be well, were the Finance Department to issue an explanatory memorandum on the subject prior to the exposition of the next budget for the information of the public why the yield of the enhanced duties has been far far below what might have been expected.

TABLE V.

Principal Articles Imported and their Declared Value per Unit, Pre-war Average Price and Price in 1921-22.

ARTICLES	per.	pre-war average 1913-14.			1921-22.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar ..	Cwt.	9	14	4	18	10	8
Ale Beer and Porter ..	Gln.	1	5	7	3	8	11
Brandy ..		7	15	9	19	4	3
Whisky ..		6	8	2	20	15	3
Biscuits and Cakes ..	Lb.	0	7	3	1	2	10
Farinaceous and Patent Foods	Cwt.	14	14	2	21	13	2
Condensed Milk ..	Lb.	0	4	6	0	11	3
Canred Provisions	Cwt.	46	10	3	82	4	
Betel Nuts ..	Lb.	0	1	4	0	2	5
Cloves ..		0	5	2	0	10	5
Salt	Ton.	14	8	5	32	1	9
Kerosene Oil .	Gln.	0	6	6	0	11	11
Cotton Yarn	Lb.	0	14	5	2	0	3
Grey Goods ..	Yard.	0	2	6	0	5	1
White Goods		0	2	9	0	6	7
Coloured Goods		0	3	3	0	8	11
Woollen Goods		0	14	9	4	0	8
Shawls ..	No.	2	7	9	3	13	1
Boots and Shooes ..	Pair.	2	7	2	8	15	6
Wrought Copper ..	Cwt.	51	12	1	81	2	11
Iron Bars ..	Ton.	118	4	2	292	6	8
or Steel Beams	„	115	5	6	281	5	4
„ or Steel Nails ..	„	205	1	6	553	2	2
„ or Steel Pipes ..	„	150	10	0	552	5	7
„ or Steel Sheets, Galvd ..	„	192	0	1	359	15	8
„ or Steel Sheets, not Galvd ..	„	192	0	1	359	15	8
„ or Steel Tubs ..	„	231	8	4	735	12	9
Steel Bars ..	„	99	7	7	212	2	0
Tin Block ..	Cwt.	138	4	5	140	1	9
Rails, Chairs	„	3	11	6	10	12	7
Horses ..	No.	455	6	3	1,021	8	1
Cocoanuts ..	No.	0	0	10	0	1	5
Aniline Dyes	Lb.	0	12	4	3	11	4
Alizarine ..	„	0	7	9	1	4	10
Sodium Carbonate ..	Cwt.	4	1	0	6	12	1
Quinine ..	Lb.	9	11	11	43	15	6
Cigarettes ..	„	3	0	9	4	12	9
Gums & Rasin	Cwt.	15	13	9	19	2	0
Canvas ..	Yard.	0	8	9	2	12	6
Flax Manufs	„	0	5	8	1	0	5
Coal	Ton.	17	5	11	38	13	0
Timber ..	„	75	2	8	153	2	8
Glass Beads	Cwt.	85	9	1	210	3	1
Sheets & Plate	Ft.	0	1	9	0	4	8
Paints and Colours ..	Cwt	16	1	2	39	0	10
Printing Paper ..	„	12	8	3	33	11	1
Soap	„	19	11	7	38	6	8
Umbrellas ..	No.	1	1	1	3	7	1
Bricks ..	„	0	1	6	0	7	1
Cement ..	Cwt.	2	0	5	5	8	11
Pitch & Tar ..	„	4	1	4	8	15	1

MADRAS COUNCIL.

FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Dec. 15.

An interesting feature in to-day's proceedings in the Madras Legislative Council, was a resolution moved by the leader of the House to the President, Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, who is retiring from to-day to assume duties as Member of the India Council in London. As many as 20 members spoke in support of the resolution and it was passed unanimously. The spokesmen of all parties vied with one another in eulogising the abilities of the President and the splendid services rendered by him.

The resolution runs as follows:—"That the thanks of this Council be given to the Hon'ble President for his distinguished services in the Chair for nearly three years, that he be assured that this Council greatly appreciates the ability with which he has discharged the duties of his high office through the first period of the existence of the reformed Council and the judgment and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity and that the Council desires to place on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude for the courtesy and attention which he has uniformly shown to its members which has earned him the respect and esteem of all sections of the same.

In moving the resolution, Sir Charles said he was voicing the universal feeling of the House of admiration, respect and honour and if he might say so of affection for one who had served his country so well for about 40 years and had now added to his previous record.

The President replied and said "I recall the feeling of great anxiety with which I entered upon my duties on 17th December 1920 and it is and will always be to me a source of great pride and gratification that I quite early gained the confidence of the House and have according to its unanimous verdict now maintained it unimpaired to the end. The reputation which this House deservedly enjoys all over India is, I am glad to think, a happy augury for the future temper of the House. I refer to the last Council as well as to the present one and it has been, I may say without flattery, excellent and the level of debates of a high order. I am confident that as years proceed, the House will grow in usefulness and efficiency and it will furnish the best proof that can be furnished of the capacity of the people of this Presidency for full responsible Government.

When the function was over, a group photo was taken which was followed by a tea party.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

Arrangements for the 'pandal' for the meeting of the Federation are now well in hand. It is being erected on the Gokhale Hall grounds and will be spacious enough to provide seating accommodation for a large number of people.

Delegates to the Conference will be housed in 'pucca' houses in the City. The daily charges will be Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 for those living in Indian and European styles respectively. Those wishing to avail themselves of the latter arrangement are requested to inform the Reception Committee to that effect as soon as possible. Boarding and lodging arrangements made by the Reception Committee will be available from the 25th to the 30th December 1923.

Constituent bodies which have not yet elected delegates to the Federation should proceed to do so at once. The Reception Committee should be informed as soon as practicable how many delegates will avail themselves of the arrangements made by it for the boarding and lodging of delegates. It will also considerably facilitate its work if information could be furnished as to how many will live in Indian style and how many in European.

The fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and Delegation Rs. 5.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page .)

as the site of Solomon's and Herod's temple, the Masjid el Aksa mentioned in the Holy Coran, the only sanctuary in the world which ranked with Mecca in the estimation of the early Muslims, he claimed that site, with the church which stood beside it in the temple area, for the new Muslim sanctuary, and the Christians gladly let him have it for that purpose. That is the origin of the present Haram esh-Sharif, which Europeans call the Mosque of Omar. No Jews were tolerated in Palestine under the rule of the Christian Roman Empire. Under the Muslim rule, they freely came and went, on pilgrimage.

What Follows.

Now, I submit that if the Prophet's order: "Expel the Jews and Christians from Jazirat-ul-Arab" (executed literally as we have seen in the case of the Arabian peninsula) had applied to Syria, the Khalifa Omar ibu ul-Khattab, a Companion of the Prophet, would not have disobeyed it. Therefor, the order did not apply to Southern Syria, the nearest part of Syria to the peninsula, and, as the Jews and Christians were not expelled wholsale from any part of Syria and Iraq under the orders of the Prophet's own companions, it is clear to my intelligence that it did not apply to any of those regions but only to the Muslim realm as it existed at the Prophet's death, and as a war precaution for the safety of Islam. It did not apply to the Sinai Peninsula for the charter granted by the Holy Prophet to the monks of Sinai has been respected throughout all the centuries of Muslim power, nor to the desert land immediately adjoining Palestine where there are ancient Christian monasteries which have never been disturbed. It seems a pity that it should be quoted as the religious sanction of the Muslim claim for the emancipation of the Arabic-speaking provinces of Turkey, since it is likely to give a false impression not only of the claim in question but of the religious tolerance of Islam. The only real religious sanction for a claim by Muslims, which the Coran and the Holy Prophet recognise, is justice. The Muslim claim in this case is entirely just, in view of England's war-time promises of liberation for the Arab peoples, of England's pledges to respect the Holy Places of Islam, and of the feeling in those countries. I understand that the order of the Holy Prophet is by some interpreted as meaning that there should be no non-Muslim control. That is not what the order says; and the Holy Prophet never said one thing, meaning another. The order says: "Expel the Jews and Christians from the Arabian peninsula." And it was carried out. The Jews and Christians were never expelled from Syria and Iraq nor is it the desire or the intention of the Muslims to expel them now. Syria and Iraq are thus on quite a different footing from Arabia proper, and compromise is possible regarding them as it is not regarding the Holy Places of Arabia.

Muslims Jews and Christians.

I stress the difference because all the Christians of Syria and a large proportion of the Christians of Iraq, with many of the Jews both of Syria and Iraq, mindful of the kindly treatment they have had from Muslims, are now one with the Muslims in demanding the restoration of those lands to Muslim sovereignty, which they regard as independence. The Christians are the descendants of those who, at the Muslim conquest, accepted the protection of Islam, and whose families have lived with Muslims as their friends and neighbours ever since. The Jews are the descendants chiefly of those who, in the 15th and 16th Christian centuries, fled from the persecution of the Western Christian Church into the Muslim Empire, where they found a refuge and a home. Arabic is their common language, though the Jews speak also an old form of Spanish. It would be a surprise to them and also to their Muslim neighbours to learn that anybody in the world imagines that it is the teaching of Islam that Jews and Christians ought to be expelled from Syria and Iraq.

In making a religious claim it is important to verify the religious grounds on which the claim is based, and to avoid misapprehension and exaggeration of all kinds. The Muslims, in this matter of the liberation of the Arabic-speaking provinces of the former Ottoman Empire and the restoration of the Muslim Holy Places to the body of Islam, should be particularly careful to exclude all doubtful elements which only give a chance to hostile propaganda.

CASE AGAINST "TORUN BHARAT" WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 15.

The case against "Torun Bharat," weekly, for publishing a seditious poe entitled "soldiers song" has been finally withdrawn. The accused produced before the District Magistrate copies of the paper in which the terms of unconditional apology which was tendered by him had been fully published. The court thereupon allowed the case to be withdrawn and discharged the accused. The accused has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Patna Relief Fund.

CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

The strengthening of the monsoon in the south of the Bay resulted in widespread and heavy rain in southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Tinnevelly seven inches, Pamban and Kodaikanal three, Madura one and a half, Negapatam eight and Trichinopoly two.

The disturbance from Persia is beginning to affect the extreme north.

Forecast:—Extension in south of Peninsula.

The All-India Dasha Newa Mahasabha is to be held at Saugor on the 27th and 28th December, under the presidentship of Mr. Beharilal, writes a correspondent. The chief object of the Sabha is to co-operate with the caste people of different Provinces and find out new ways of improvement.

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Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
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Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

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Radium dial Rs. 10.
5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8.
Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11
5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8. Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

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Having, for years, worked under the directions of the late Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., of Jaipur fame, we are in a position to design large palatial buildings of the Indo-Saracenic and other styles.

Our terms will be found very moderate and we are prepared to undertake construction on reasonable terms.

We are at present supervising the construction of a Palace for the Maharajkumar Saheb of Cutch at Cutch Mandvi and so all communications should be addressed here.

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CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no change in the tone of our market, which remains very quiet. As foreshadowed in our last report, the commencement of the harvesting season has resulted in a considerable falling off in the volume of up-country demand, and the offtake for the week registers a marked decline. There is, however, a small enquiry for forward shipment, but owing to the continued fluctuations in both Sterling Exchange and raw Cotton, it is almost impossible to arrange replacement contracts, and no business is reported. The final American Crop Bureau Report is due to-day, and as the yield, according to private information, is expected to be much better than was anticipated some two months ago, values may possibly be steadier in the near future

Grey Shirtings.—The quietness reported last week is still in evidence, and prices show a further decline of 2 to 3 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—No sales are mentioned in this section and the demand is poor. Shirting Dhooties have depreciated another 1¼ annas.

Whites.—Values are again easier to the extent of 2 to 4 annas, and no sales are reported.

Yarns.—Are still very quiet with prices tending downwards

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

During the week under review our market has witnessed wild fluctuations. At one period quotations were actually 10 annas per 5lb. bundle above the highest figure registered last week but on balance close about 4 annas down. Clearances have shewn an improvement during the last few days.

We quote per 5lb. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10⅓s Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0
Mule 12⅓s Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0
Mule 14⅓s Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0
Mule 16⅓s Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0
Mule 20⅓s Rs. 5-6-0 to 5-10-0
Mule 22⅓s Rs. 5-8-0 to 5-12-0

COAL

The general position of the market continues satisfactory with a good demand for all grades, especially Desherghur, which is becoming more popular than ever with up-country buyers, who now recognise that although it is a little more expensive than other coals, yet is much cheaper when the small amount of ash which it contains is taken into consideration. The wagon supply is very bad, making despatches most difficult, even for half rakes, on account of the prodigal way in which they are granted. Raisings continue poor.

Prices are as follows:
Desherghur—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 seams Jherria—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
11 and 12 seams Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 seam Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's weekly report, dated Calcutta, 14th December, 1923 says:—

Heavy Goods.—Continue quiet and prices are again easier. With the exception of a fair business done in Nitrate Bags and a few transactions in Cornsacks for near, and also next season's delivery, trade has been of small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April and April/May at Rs. 31, for July at Rs. 30, for October at Rs. 29 to Rs. 28-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼lbs. for Ready and December at Rs. 54-8-0; Twill Grainsacks (3¼lb.) for Ready at Rs. 74-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B Twills for December at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 46-4-0; Sacks 2¼ lbs. (38") for April/May at Rs. 49-8-0

For the Colonies—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 49-8-0, for early January at Rs. 49 for July and September at Rs. 43, for July/September at Rs. 44, for August/October at Rs. 43-8-0; Woolpacks (12lbs.) for March at Rs. 2-5-3 basis, for July at Rs. 2-5-6 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 38, for April/June at Rs. 36-8-0 basis; Hy. C.'s (2" green) for 15th December at Rs. 49 striped basis, for December at Rs. 48 striped basis; Hy. C.'s for 15th December at Rs. 49 basis, for April/June at Rs. 46-8-0 basis; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52-12-0 to Rs. 53-4-0 for April at Rs. 53.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay—Hy. C.'s for 15th December and December at Rs. 49; B. Twills for December at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 46-4-0.

Hessians.—At the beginning of the week prices were inclined to be easier, but latterly the feeling has been rather steadier. Trade however, has been of limited dimensions, and chiefly confined to small quantities of odd widths and weights for early shipment. We close quiet and prices are slightly easier.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 for December at Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 for January/March at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 13-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 13-12-0; for July/September at Rs. 14 .

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for December at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18, for January/March at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-10-0, for January/June at Rs. 17-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 18 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-12-0.

40" 12 ozs. for December at Rs. 19-12-0 basis.

Wheat Bags for February/April at Rs. 20-4-0, for March at Rs. 20.

POONA MUSLIMS AND TURKEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Poona, December 16.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Poona will be held under the auspices of the Poona Camp Khilafat Committee in the Sardar Bazar at Kamruddin's Mosque on the 19th instant at 9 p.m. to condemn the activities of some Muslims in London against the National Government of the Turks at Angora. There will also be a lecture about the Councillors and their duty to the nation.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

LADY EMILY LATYENS' IMPRESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

The Lady Emily Latyens, who arrived on Saturday from England, in an interview with an Associated Press representative gave an interesting account of the various organisations in England which are working for India. She took a prominent part in founding the British Indian Union and the British Auxiliary of the National Conference, of both of which she is Honorary Secretary. Their activities, she explained, lie in different directions. The British Indian Union is a non-political, non-sectarian organisation, striving for a proper understanding between the two races. New offices have been taken which, she hopes, will become a centre of Indian life in England and serve as a home for Indian visitors, irrespective of their political opinions. Periodical discussions are held on all aspects of Indian life, and speaking generally she defined the aim of the Union as being to educate English public opinion in regard to India. The British Auxiliary of the National Conference is on the other hand, a purely political body intended to carry on propaganda on behalf of the National Conference. A great deal of work has already been done with encouraging results. She mentioned the big demonstration in the Queen's Hall in London in July last over which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald presided, and various meetings held all over the country during the last few months as the instances of the activities of the Auxiliary. Besides organising lectures on India it has issued a series of pamphlets on Indian questions, the latest being the speeches of the Indian delegates at the last Imperial Conference. All this work, she said, has told in the direction of an awakening of interest in India. She spoke of the many appreciative references to the speeches on India by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Stanley Reed at the functions arranged by the two organisations.

IGNORANT NOT APATHETIC.

Public opinion in England she described is more ignorant than apathetic or hostile towards India, though exaggerated reports on the situation here from quarters not friendly to her aspirations have had some adverse effect. But the attendance at meetings, both in London and in the country, was excellent, and on this she bases her view that far too little propaganda has been done in England to win over public opinion towards an appreciation of the Indian point of view. The British Auxiliary invited all the candidates at the last general election to support the proposal to send out a Royal Commission immediately to this country to hasten the pace of India's political advance, but she left England before the replies had been received. She expects, however, little, if any, support from the Conservatives, nor in her opinion is there room for much hope from the Liberals, so far as India is concerned. But the Labour Party, she thinks, is genuinely anxious to see India march rapidly towards Dominion status, and it is from among members of this Party that Indian questions receive most attention in the House of Commons. There is an Indian Parliamentary Committee, composed of Members of Parliament and outsiders, but Lady Emily, who is also on the Committee fears that not sufficient effort is made by India to help it with information and suggestion. There is, at present, she feels, a desire to know more about India in England and on the adequate effort to meet this desire depends a good deal of India's political fortunes. She is insistent that more deputations from India should visit England and the organisation with which she is connected will do everything possible to facilitate their work. To Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's work on the Imperial Conference she desired a high tribute, having watched it at close quarters. He created, she said, an enormous impression on the Conference by the earnestness, dignity and force of his pleading India's case. But just as important, she added, was his work with outside the Conference interviewing the prominent public men in England on behalf of India, the work of which this country has heard little, and whose effect is therefore likely to pass little appreciated.

ALL INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 17.

The General Secretary of the All-India Volunteer Conference leaves Hubli for Cocanada with staff. Some Karnatak representative volunteers are accompanying him. The Secretary has issued instructions to all those interested in this movement to address him at Cocanada where office arrangements are complete. The Warta Prasarak Sangha has decided on publishing a new bulletin for fifteen days during the session of the Congress and other conferences for giving first-hand information from its representatives at Cocanada. It is the first attempt of its kind in the Karnatak where there are no first-class daily newspapers. This attempt has been appreciated by many. It is indeed a novel attempt which has given a fresh impetus to the workers.

HINDU DHARMA PARISHAT.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wires from Benares under date Dec. 15th:—

The Dharma Parishat which has been convened in conformity with the resolutions of the Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha will meet at (Benares) Kashi on the 3rd of January and following days. Their holiness the Shankracharyas of Karavira Pith and Dwarika math have kindly agreed to grace the Parishat by their presence. His Holiness the Sankracharya of Govardhan Math, Puri, is unable, owing to his old age and indifferent health, to jojin the Parishat. Many pious and learned men are being invited to join the Parishat from the various provinces. The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha meets at Benares on the 17th December.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES AT CALCUTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The Indian Bar Committee, with Sir Eward Chamier, presiding, commenced sittings here, to-day.

Sir Binode Mitter, the first witness was opposed to the establishment of any Bar council and was not in favour of interfering with the powers of the High Court in any way. He was in favour of maintaining the dual system of advocates and attorneys. If vakils were to be allowed to practise on the Original Side of the High Court, they ought to be admitted either on account of eminence or by an examination. Discretion should be left to judges and such vakils should have to conform to the same rules as barristers. He also suggested that such vakils should study in Chambers. He was of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for the Indian Bar to become self-governing, like the English Bar.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, officiating Advocate-General was of opinion that constant and intimate touch with the English Bar was essential to maintain a high tone. He said that English barristers should be encouraged to come out and Indian of the right sort should be encouraged to go for legal training to England. The present system of Indian vakils getting a large exemption in the Inns of Court was of little use. In his opinion, the time had not come to transfer the control of legal practitioners from the High Courts to the profession. If a vakil adopted the practice of the barristers, he would insist on his reading two years at least in the Chambers of a barristers in England. In his opinion the present University Education was much lower and not more than five per cent. of the graduates could speak English correctly.

The enquiry was adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. NEOGY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., has given notice of resolutions recommending the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the reorganisation of the Railway Board and of the proposals of the Government of India on the question of the seperation of Railway finance from the general finance before the final adoption by the Secretary of State.

In another resolution he recommends the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the recent sale of gold from the paper currency reserve.

Mr. Neogy will ask a number of questions regarding state prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1818 and persons arrested in connection with the Akal and Gurudwara movements.

In one of his questions he wants to know the details about the expenditure on the mission of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to England, and in another he enquires about the decision of the Government of India on the question of having an independent secretariat for the Indian legislature as suggested by a resolution of Rao Bahadur C. Subramaniam in the late Assembly.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN BEHAR.

(Associated Press.)

The counting of votes in respect of the election to the Legislative Assembly completed yesterday Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain, a Swarajist, has been elected to Patna Chotanagpur cum Orissa Mohamadan constituency. Mr. Debaki Prasad Singh's election to the Assembly from Chotanagpur constituency by 3,506 votes, defeating his rival by nearly two thousand votes is considered here a great Swarajist success. Judging as a whole the result of the election to the Assembly from this province is considered satisfactory and it is believed that Bihar and Orissa group will not lag behind other provinces in respect of enthusiasm for the popular interest in voting and some of the members are expected to make themselves felt in the debates.

A Patna message by the A. P. says:—

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha was at home on 15th evening to a large number of friends both official and non-official to meet Mr. Sultan Ahmed, new Vice-Chancellor, Patna University. The guests numbered about 200 in all, including Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice, Justices Sir Jwala Prasad, Sir B. K. Mallick Adami and Ross, Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Hasam Imam.

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Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.

Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Gentlemen,

I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jamadar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.

Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1040 without exertion.

You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely,

S. VARADA ANJANGAR L.M. & S.
Medical Officer,
Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province).

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (5)

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

The bottle of your Liniment Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM c/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI,
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abou.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

Huvaldar LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.

CHARAN DASS c/o PARBHDIAL,
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COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

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MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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THE JAPANESE DISASTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As Consul for Japan and on behalf of the Japanese community residing in this Presidency, it is my bounden duty to express our sincere thanks to the people in India who have so admirably stretched forward a helping hand to the recent calamity that befel our country. With this purpose in view I crave your favour to spare the columns of your valuable paper to me to manifest our deep sense of gratitude and appreciation to our sympathizers.

Just immediately after the earthquake when we were receiving series of disappointing news from Japan, we heard then that an enterprise of practical sympathy was under consideration in this country under the leadership of His Excellency the Viceroy supported by the whole of India by his appeal which started the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund.

All these days we have been marking with great appreciation the most unique effort on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy and the warm support he received from every nook and corner of India.

This country is commercially closely related with Japan and in future let us aspire for closer relations between the two. India by her benign attitude has added a chapter more to the annals of her philanthropic deeds; and the sincere sympathy and humane help of her people have made deep impression not only upon us residing here, but upon all of our countrymen in Japan, thereby furthering the long established tie of friendship between the two peoples.

No doubt our country has sustained a tremendous damage and it is believed to be the greatest one since the earthquake of the era of Ansei, but fortunately the disaster has not affected the national strength of Japan to any serious extent. The Government intend to start with the reconstruction work as far as the financial strength of the country could permit, however they mark with esteem the sympathy of friendly nations to complete the restoration.

It is the earnest desire of my community and mine to lay a great stress upon the fact that we know and appreciate the kind consideration the people have shown to the sufferers of the appealling disaster and the ready response they have given to the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy whose benevolence would for ever be recorded by our countrymen with profound mark of gratitude.

Bombay deserves our special gratitude for its people who have so singly kept up their long founded reputation for charity. I close this letter with once more offering the grateful thanks of the Japanese community of this Presidency whom I have the honour to represent.—Yours etc.

J. WATANATY.
Consul for Japan, Bombay.

DR. PRANJPYE'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir Dr. R. P. Pranjpye in his evidence before the Lee Commission has told us that he had never favoured any one for public appointment because he belonged to his caste or community and that when he had to make an appointment of a Professor of History and Economics he found that there were one or two candidates and a Brahmin was given the post. But before he had made the appointment he was told that there was a good man of the depressed classes and he went out of his way and offered the appointment to him but he would not have it because he would not have anything to do with history.

Now all this is very true and very good but why did not the Minister have the vacancy advertised and invite applications? Is it correct for the Minister to depend on hearsay? One would have expected that the proper course for recruitment in any service and especially an educational service would be to select the best man from among the applicants after due and public notice had been given of the vacancy. In fairness to Dr. Pranjpye it must be said that at the very start of his ministerial career when the ideals of public service had not yet felt the mildew which patronage inevitably brings with it, he used to invite applications for appointments as they fell vacant, but with time the Ministership got the better of the man and appointments were made and vacancies never advertised.

We hope that the new Minister, whoever he is, will in the interest of fairplay and the cause of education see to it that the secretive methods of the past ministry will be discarded in favour of open competition.—Yours etc.,

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.